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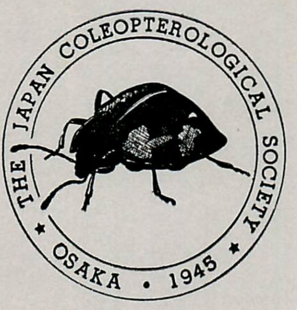

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昆蟲学評論

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. XXVIII, NOS. 1/2. AUG., 1975.

On the Species of the *sylphis*-group of *Platynus*, Mainly on the *sylphis* Complex, of Japan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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The *Colpodes sylphis* complex is widely distributed in Japan from Hokkaido to Satsunans and has not fully been studied until now. According to my recent study I am of opinion that the complex includes two species: one of them comprises one subspecies and the other includes three subspecies besides the nominate one. The following six specific names were disconnectedly given to them :— *sylphis* BATES, 1873, *elainus* BATES, 1883, *štichai* JEDLIČKA, 1935, *bembidioides* JEDLIČKA, 1936, *ikazuchiensis* HABU, 1954, and *jamagati* JEDLIČKA, 1955; it is, however, difficult to apply them properly to the above taxa and I have been obliged to determine them by some guesswork.

During the course of the study Dr. Z. MLYNÁŘ of the Praha National Museum loaned me two cotypes of *Colpodes bembidioides* JEDLIČKA and the single holotype of *C. jamagati* JEDLIČKA, and Dr. S.-I. UÉNO of the National Science Museum in Tokyo, who examined some of the holotypes of the above-mentioned species during his stay in the British Museum (Natural History), gave me valuable advice. Mr. T. SHIBATA kindly allowed me to investigate a part of his rich collection. Specimens have been offered or loaned me by Dr. K. BABA, Messrs. Y. HIRANO, H. INOUYE, Y. MIYAKE, Y. MIYATAKE, S. ÔSAWA, K. SHIMOYAMA, K. SHIRAHATA, Dr.

S.-I. UÉNO and many other entomologists. I wish to express my cordial gratitude for their kindness.

The holotypes designated in this paper are deposited in Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy, Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci.

Abbreviations. L: length. LP: length of pronotum. W: width. WAP: width of apex of pronotum. WBP: width of base of pronotum. WE: width of elytra. WF: width of narrowest part of frons between eyes. WP: width of pronotum.

sylphis-group

Body rather slender. Elytra more or less metallic green or aeneous. Head with tempora developed and gently oblique behind eyes; eyes not fully large; posterior supraorbital setae moderately or fairly separated from eyes; antennae long, segment 2 with (in *sylphides* sp. nov.) or without verticillate setae at apex, segment 3 not pubescent; porrect part of left mandible as long as or a little longer than labrum; mentum tooth generally more or less emarginate at apex, sometimes truncate, sometimes rounded. Pronotum cordate, subcordate or rather discoid, basal angles more or less angulate; lateral margins not bordered, narrowly to somewhat widely explanate-reflexed, bisetose on either side. Wings variable. Elytra not truncate and without tooth at apex; microsculpture generally distinct, forming fully transverse meshes; interval 3 at least with three pores. Legs long; hind femora with two to three setae; mid and hind tarsi with outer sulcus; tarsal segment 4 distinctly bilobed in fore and mid tarsi, lobes a little unequal, segment 4 of hind tarsi less bilobed, outer lobe a little longer than inner lobe; tarsal segment 5 glabrous or with a few microscopic hairs on ventral side; hind tarsi fully longer than width of head. Metepisterna rather long to fully long, at least one and one-third times as long as wide; sternites not ciliate, sternite 6 with one seta in ♂, two setae in ♀, on either side. Parameres glabrous. Apical segment of styluses with one or two spines on dorsal side, with at least three spines on ventral outer margin.

Key to species and subspecies

1. Pronotum fairly cordate, lateral margins black or faintly reddish, almost parallel before rectangular basal angles, WP/WBP=1.47–1.60; wings fully shorter than one-half of elytra; elytra rather flat, a little wider, WE/WP=1.86–1.96, shoulder indistinct, striae not or faintly punctate, intervals flat or slightly convex, interval 3 with three pores, second pore adjoining stria 2; hind femora with two to three setae; metepisterna rather short, L/W=1.33–1.48; aedeagus slender, apical lamella a little longer than wide, inner sack unarmed (Fig. 32); apical segment of styluses with two spines on dorsal side (Fig. 40, a) ································1. *P. integratus*

— Pronotum cordate or subcordate or hardly cordate, lateral margins more or less reddish or brownish, WP/WBP less than 1.47; wings developed or half-reduced; elytra more or less convex, striae not punctate or punctate ····························2

2. Pronotum distinctly, densely punctate at apical, basal and lateral areas, lateral margins fairly sinuate before basal angles, basal angles obtuse or almost rectangular, base not or faintly bordered (Fig. 33); ventral side distinctly punctate on pro-, meso- and metepisterna, etc.; wings half-reduced, shorter than elytra; elytra gently convex, elongately ovate, WE/WP = 1.65–1.72, striae distinctly punctate, intervals almost flat or weakly convex, interval 3 with four pores; hind femora trisetose; in metepisterna L/W=1.43–1.55; aedeagus slender, apical lamella rather small, as long as to a little longer than wide, inner sack unarmed (Fig. 31); apical segment of styluses with one spine on dorsal side ··················4. *P. tsushimanus*

— Pronotum punctate only in and near basal foveae; pro- and metepisterna not punctate ··3

3. Antennal segment 2 with two distinct setae besides one ordinary seta at apex (Fig. 28); antennae and legs not dark; elytra with squared shoulder, striae punctate, interval 3 with four pores ···5. *P. sylphides* sp. nov.

— Antennal segment 2 with only one ordinary seta at apex on ventral side ·········4

4. Pronotum transversely discoid, WP/WH=1.35, WP/LP=1.30, WP/WBP=1.21, lateral margins faintly sinuate before basal angles, basal angles obtuse, somewhat rounded at apex; mentum tooth rounded at apex; wings developed; elytra elongately elliptic-ovate, WE/WP=1.58, with faint depression at humeral area on intervals 5 and 6, striae finely punctate, intervals almost flat, interval 3 with three pores, second pore adjoining stria 2; hind femora bisetose; metepisterna fully long, L/W=1.80; aedeagus rather slender, apical lamella slightly longer than wide, inner sack unarmed ···6. *P. maruokai*

— Pronotum less transverse, WP/WH less than 1.36, WP/LP less than 1.29; mentum tooth more or less emarginate at apex ··5

5. Pronotum relatively small, hardly cordate, WBP/WAP=1.24–1.33, basal angles generally dull, sometimes distinct, lateral margins shallowly sinuate before basal angles, lateral explanate-reflexed areas narrow (Figs. 35, 36); elytral interval 3 with three pores, second pore adjoining stria 2; styluses distinctly wide, apical segment well curved, fully dilated outward at base, with one spine on dorsal side, spines on dorsal and ventral sides longer and stouter (Figs. 43, 44)·······························6

— Pronotum cordate or subcordate, WBP/WAP less than 1.25, lateral margins more sinuate before basal angles, basal angles generally distinct (Figs. 1–4); elytral interval 3 with three to six pores; styluses moderately wide, apical segment not fully dilated outward at base, not so curved, spines moderately long and not fully stout ···7

6. Segment 5 in hind tarsi at most one and one-seventh times as long as segment 1; pronotum a little wider as compared with head, more contracted posteriorly (WP/WH=1.21–1.36, WP/LP=1.04–1.14, WP/WBP=1.25–1.36); hind tarsi longer, more than one and one-half times as long as head width in ♂, less than one and one-half times in ♀; aedeagus fully stout, with three distinct copulatory pieces inside (Fig. 39); basal segment of styluses fairly rounded at inner margin, with seven to ten somewhat long, stout spines at apical area, apical segment almost

even at base (Fig. 44) ………………………………………… 8. *P. speculator*

— Segment 5 in hind tarsi longer, one and one-third to -half times as long as segment 1; pronotum narrower, less contracted posteriorly (WP/WH=1.15–1.21, WP/WBP=1.22–1.29); hind tarsi more than one and one-third to one and three-sevenths times as long as head width in ♂, one and two-sevenths to more than one and one-third times in ♀; aedeagus not stout, without copulatory pieces inside (Figs. 37, 38); basal segment of styluses less rounded at inner margin, with slender spines at apical area, apical segment longer, fairly oblique at base (Fig. 43) ……………………………………………… 7. *P. yamatonis* sp. nov.

7. Length 9.3–12.0 mm; elytra dark aeneous green; pronotum generally subcordate (Fig. 1), WP/WH=1.24–1.36, WP/LP=1.16–1.36; elytral interval 3 with three pores, second pore adjoining stria 2 (Fig. 11), interval 5 without pore; eyes rather large and convex, WH/WF=1.56–1.69; sternite 6 of ♀ fairly rounded at apex as in ♂ (Fig. 7); aedeagus generally with long apical lamella, sometimes with short apical lamella; apical segment of styluses with two spines on dorsal side (Figs. 18–20, a) ………………………………………… 8

— Length 7.5–10.5 mm; elytra bright aeneous or metallic green or dark metallic green; pronotum cordate (Figs. 2–4), WP/LP=1.11–1.30; elytral interval 3 with three to six pores, in case of being three second pore adjoining stria 2 or 3 or between striae 2 and 3 (Figs. 12–17); sternite 6 of ♀ less rounded at apex than in ♂, sometimes truncate or emarginate at apex (Figs. 8–10); aedeagus with short apical lamella (Pl. 4, Figs. 1–8); apical segment of styluses shorter and wider, with one spine on dorsal side (Figs. 21–24, a) ………………………………………… 9

8. Apical lamella of aedeagus long, at least one and one-half times as long as wide (Pl. 3, Figs. 1–9) ………………………………………… 2a. *P. elainus elainus*

— Apical lamella of aedeagus short, a little longer than wide (Figs. 5, 6) ……………………………………………… 2b. *P. elainus hiroshimae* subsp. nov.

9. Wings fully developed; eyes rather large and convex, WH/WF=1.58–1.68; antennae and legs reddish brown, femora sometimes dark; elytra one and three-fifths to one and two-thirds times as long as wide, shoulder rather distinct; metepisterna fully longer than wide, L/W=1.56–1.74 ………………………………………… 10

— Wings not folded, a little shorter than elytra; eyes variable, WH/WF=1.46–1.62; antennae sometimes dark; elytra shorter, less than one and one-half to one and three-fifths times as long as wide, shoulder less distinct; metepisterna a little shorter, L/W=1.39–1.61 ………………………………………… 11

10. Elytral interval 5 without setiferous pores, rarely with one pore, interval 3 with three or four pores (Figs. 14–17); hind femora bisetose, rarely trisetose ……………………………………………… 3a. *P. sylphis stichai*

— Elytral interval 5 with one to six pores, sometimes without pore, interval 3 with four (rarely three) to six pores (Figs. 12, 13); hind femora trisetose, rarely bisetose ………………………………………… 3b. *P. sylphis sylphis*

11. Elytra dark aeneous or dark blue or dark purplish, femora often dark or black, antennal segments 1 and 2 sometimes dark, lateral margins of pronotum narrowly, rather faintly brownish, ventral side black; aedeagus with apical lamella not sinuate at lateral margins (Pl. 4, Figs. 6, 7) ………… 3c. *P. sylphis honshuensis* subsp. nov.

— Elytra bright aeneous or bright metallic green, antennae and femora not dark, lateral margins of pronotum somewhat widely brownish yellow, ventral side yellowish brown or reddish brown; aedeagus with apical lamella narrower, somewhat sinuate on lateral margins (Pl. 4, Fig. 8)………3d. *P. sylphis sadoensis* subsp. nov.

1. *Platynus integratus* (BATES)

"Murasaki-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Figs. 32, 40.

Colpodes integratus BATES, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 259 (Japan: Miyanoshita, Mt. Hakone); JEDLIČKA, 1936, Acta Soc. Ent. Čsl.: 49; NAKANE, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jap., Colore natur. edit., 2 (Col.): 39, p. 20, fig. 12.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu.

Remarks. The apical segment of the styluses with two distinct spines on the dorsal side (Fig. 40, a) is a remarkable characteristic of both *P. integratus* and the following *P. elainus*; most of *Platynus* species including *Agonum* and the so-called *Colpodes*, though I have not yet examined the genitalia in all the known species of Japan, are with a single spine, sometimes without it, on the dorsal side of the apical segment.

2a. *Platynus elainus elainus* (BATES)

"Yase-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Pl. 1, Fig. 1, Pl. 3, Figs. 1–9, Text-figs. 1, 7, 11, 18, 19, 25.

Colpodes elainus BATES, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 261–262 (Japan: "Kashiwagi").

Colpodes bembidioides JEDLIČKA, 1936, Acta Soc. Ent. Čsl., 33: 51 (Japan: Karuizawa); JEDLIČKA, 1940, Neue Carab. Ostasien, 13: 10, 17. **Junior synonym**, designated here.

Colpodes bembidoides [!] JEDLIČKA, 1936, Acta Soc. Ent. Čsl., 33: 48.

Agonum (*Hemiliagonum*) *sylphis* BATES: HABU, 1954, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 4: 315, 316–318, 337, fig. 8, pl. 2, fig. 3.

Length¹⁾ 9.3–12.0 mm. Width 3.3–4.2 mm. Black, elytra dark aeneous green; palpi, antennae and legs reddish brown, sometimes more or less dark, femora generally darker than tibiae and tarsi. Head with eyes rather large and convex (WH/WF=1.56–1.69, mean 1.62, in ten ♂♂ and ten ♀♀—ten from Hirayu, Gifu Pref., at alt. 1250 m, ten from Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref., at alt. 800–900 m); mentum tooth more or less emarginate at apex. Pronotum (Fig. 1) subcordate, one and one-third times as wide as head, one and one-fifth times as wide as long (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ from Hirayu (1) and seven ♂♂ and seven ♀♀ from Mt. Hiko (2), WP/WH=1.24–1.32, mean 1.29 (1), 1.25–1.36, mean 1.32 (2), WP/LP=1.16–

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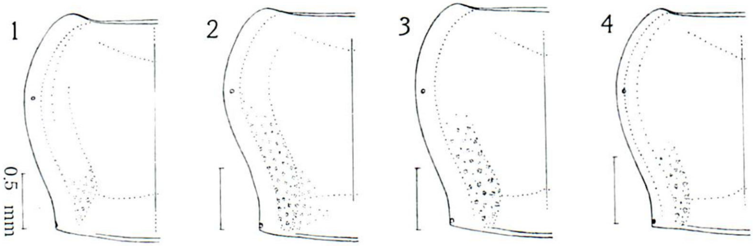
1) According to BATES the specimen from Kashiwagi is "13.0 mm", but I have not yet seen such a large individual.



Figs. 1–4. Pronota of two *Platynus* spp.
1. *P. elainus elainus* (Bates). 2. *P. sylphis stichai* (Jedlička). 3. *P. sylphis sadoensis* subsp. nov. 4. *P. sylphis honshuensis* subsp. nov.

1.25, mean 1.21 (1), 1.16–1.28, mean 1.20 (2), WP/WBP=1.27–1.46, mean 1.39 (1), 1.31–1.40, mean 1.36 (2), WBP/WAP=1.10–1.22, mean 1.15 (1), 1.14–1.22, mean 1.18 (2)); basal angles generally distinct, a little more than 90°, sometimes more obtuse, sometimes a little rounded at apex.

Wings developed. Elytra rather convex, elongately elliptic-ovate or elongately elliptic (WE/WP=1.66–1.76, mean 1.72, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ from Hirayu, 1.58–1.74, mean 1.65, in seven ♂♂ and seven ♀♀ from Mt. Hiko), one and two-thirds to one and three-fourths times as long as wide; basal border weakly oblique at outer area, forming very wide, indistinct angle or widely rounding at shoulder opposite interval 5, sometimes 6; shoulder rather distinct; striae moderately impressed, punctate (striae and punctures inclined to become fine in individuals at high elevations); intervals almost flat or somewhat convex, interval 3 (Fig. 11) with three, rarely four, pores, second pore adjoining stria 3, interval 5 without pore; marginal series composed of twenty to twenty-four pores.

Hind femora bisetose; hind tarsi one and two-fifths to one and one-half times as long as width of head. Metepisterna long (L/W=1.61–1.81, mean 1.69, in ten ♂♂ and ten ♀♀); sternite 6 of ♀ (Fig. 7) rounded at apex like in ♂. Aedeagus (Pl. 3, Figs. 1–9) very variable, a little shorter than genital segment, slender, well curved, not or a little tilted to right or left side, prolonged and rather thin at apical part in lateral view, sometimes weakly reflexed near apex; ventral side often shallowly to deeply concave longitudinally at subapical area, sometimes not concave; basal bulb delimited, generally with small to moderately large basal lobe; apical lamella fully long, one and one-half times to twice as long as wide, almost evenly, gently contracted towards apex, apex narrowly rounded; right paramere a little shorter than left paramere.

Styluses (Figs. 18, 19) rather slender, basal segment with seven to ten setae at apical area, apical segment almost straight or weakly bent at subapical area, with two distinct spines (rarely one on either right or left stylus) on dorsal side, with three or four, rarely two or five, stout spines on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan : Hokkaido ; Honshu ; Shikoku ; Kyushu (Fig. 25). Formosa (after JEDLIČKA, 1940). S. China : Fukien Prov. (after JEDLIČKA, 1955).

Localities of specimens examined. Hokkaido : Maruyama, Sapporo (I. HATTORI leg.), Sapporo (H. INOUYE). Honshu : Aomori Pref.—Mt. Shirakami (K. SHIMOYAMA), Kuzukawa, Hiraka (Y. SHIMOYAMA), Kushigamine, Mts. Hakkôda (K. SHIMOYAMA) ; Akita Pref.—Mt. Chôkai (Y. KIMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA) ; Yamagata Pref.—Mt. Chôkai (K. BABA ; K. SHIRAHATA), Asahi spa (Y. KIMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Mts. Iide (Y. ASANO) ; Tochigi Pref.—Mt. Osaki (M. INAIZUMI), Kobugahara, Nikkô (M. INAIZUMI), Chûzenji, Nikkô (E. GALLOIS ; H. YUASA) ; Gumma Pref.—Marunuma (H. MIYAZAKI, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Mt. Tanigawa-dake (K. BABA), Hôshi spa–Mikuni-tôge (A. HABU), Takaragawa, Okutone (C. HIRANO), Kirizumi spa (A. HABU), Kumanotaira (E. GALLOIS) ; Niigata Pref.—Kanamaru (A. HABU), Kurokawa (K. BABA), Mt. Shimbo-take (K. BABA), Shimizu-tôge (K. BABA), Tsuchitaru (K. BABA), Tsubame spa (K. BABA), Mt. Amakazari (K. BABA) ; Nagano Pref.—Shiga-kôgen (A. HABU), Togakushi (K. TSUMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Tateshina spa (K. BABA), Inago spa (T. SHIBATA), Mt. Ôtaki (I. HATTORI), Tokusawa, Kamikôchi (I. HATTORI ; E. NAKANISHI ; Y. SAITÔ), Kamikôchi (H. YOKOYAMA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Iwanadome and Tokugô-tôge (K. TSUMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Karei-kôgen (Y. HAYASHI, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Ondagahara, Kaida (S.-I. UÉNO) ; Yamanashi Pref.—Mt. Daibosatsu (K. MIZUSAWA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Hirogawara (Y. ASANO) ; Gifu Pref.—Hirayu spa (K. BABA) ; Ishikawa Pref.—Iwama spa, Mt. Hakusan (S. TAKABA), Ichinose and Mt. Hakusan (Y. HAYASHI, through Mr. T. SHIBATA) ; Mie Pref.—Hirakura, Misugi (M. GOTÔ, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Mt. Ôdaigahara (K. UEDA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA) ; Kyoto Pref.—Mt. Daihi (T. SHIBATA *et al.*), Serio (Y. KIMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA) ; Nara Pref.—Mt. Inamura (T. SHIBATA) ; Wakayama Pref.—Mt. Kôya (T. SHIBATA) ; Tottori Pref.—Mt. Daisen (D. MOTOMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA). Shikoku : Tokushima Pref.—Todoroki-taki, Kaifu (I. HIURA) ; Hinada-dani, Sawa-dani (I. HIURA), Mt. Tsurugi (T. SHIBATA *et al.*) ; Ehime Pref.—Omogo (K. BABA) ; Kôchi Pref.—Mt. Tebako (K. MORIMOTO). Kyushu : Fukuoka Pref.—Mt. Shôji (S. NAKAO), Mt. Hiko (A. HABU *et al.*), Mt. Raizan (A. HABU), Mt. Kumado (Y. MIYAKE) ; Ôita Pref.—Mt. Kujû (T. KAWATSU, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Mt. Sobo (T. KAWATSU, through Mr. T. SHIBATA) ; Nagasaki Pref.—Mt. Tatera, Tsushima Is. (Y. KIYOYAMA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA) ; Miyazaki Pref.—Shiiba (A. HABU).

Remarks. The aedeagus strikingly varies in form, and even in the same locality it differs among individuals as indicated in Figs. 4 to 6 of Plate 3. The individuals distributed in western areas of Hiroshima Pref. have exceptionally a short apical lamella as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and I regard this form as geographical variation. I have examined the male genitalia in seventy-four specimens from thirty-three localities. The apical segment of the styluses is with two distinct spines on the dorsal side and this characteristic makes it easy to discriminate the present species from the following *P. sylphis* and its subspecies. I have extracted the genitalia from twenty-eight female specimens from twenty localities.

The wings are always well developed even in individuals in higher elevations ; I have examined some specimens from Tokusawa, Kamikôchi (alt. 1700–1800 m), Tokugô-tôge (alt. 2100 m), and Mt. Ôtaki (alt. 2000 m), Nagano Pref.

The holotype of *Colpodes bembidioides* is, according to JEDLIČKA, said to be preserved in the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, but the curator of the Museum informed me that it was not found there. I have examined two cotypes preserved in the Praha National Museum: one is from Kumanotaira, near Karuizawa, Gumma Pref. and the other is from Chuzenji, Nikkô, Tochigi Pref., but JEDLIČKA did not mention the latter locality in the description; besides them I have seen two specimens from Kuzukawa, Aomori Pref., with a determination label made by JEDLIČKA himself as *Colpodes bembidioides*, but they are the following *P. sylphis stichai* (JEDLIČKA).

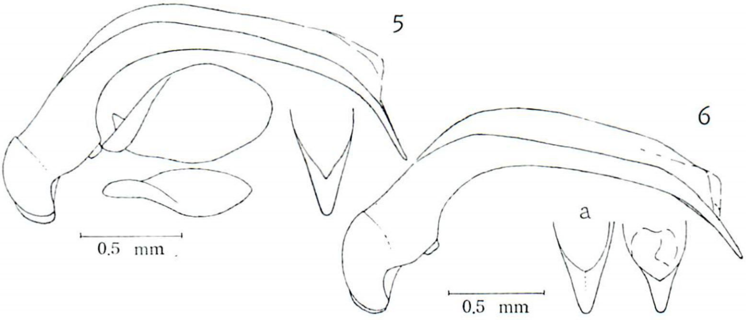
b. *Platynus elainus hiroshimae* subsp. nov.

Figs. 5, 6, 20, 25.

Length 10.0–11.3 mm. Width 3.5–4.1 mm. Colour and structure same as in nominate subsp. (in three ♂♂ and four ♀♀ WP/WH=1.30–1.36, mean 1.33, WP/LP=1.18–1.25, mean 1.21, WP/WBP=1.35–1.46, mean 1.42, WBP/WAP=1.14–1.21, mean 1.18; in three ♂♂ and three ♀♀ WE/WP=1.56–1.66, mean 1.61). Aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6) with apical lamella distinctly shorter, a little longer than wide. Styluses (Fig. 20) similar to those of nominate subsp.

Distribution. Japan: W. Honshu (Fig. 25).

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, V. 31, 1959, Sandankyô, Hiroshima Pref., K. BABA leg. Paratypes: 1♂, 2 ♀♀, same as holotype, 1♀, V. 28, 1967, *do.*, S. ÔSAWA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, VI. 3, 1967, Yoshiwa, Hiroshima Pref., J. SAWANO leg., through Mr. S. ÔSAWA.



Figs. 5, 6. Male genitalia of *Platynus elainus hiroshimae* subsp. nov. from following localities.
5. Yoshiwa, Hiroshima Pref. 6. Sandankyô, Hiroshima Pref. a: another specimen.

3a. *Platynus sylphis stichai* (JEDLIČKA)

Pl. 1, Fig. 2, Pl. 4, Figs. 1–3, Text-figs. 2, 8–10, 14–17, 22, 25.

Colpodes Štichai JEDLIČKA, 1935, Acta Soc. Ent. Čsl., 32: 33 (Japan: Shimashima).

Colpodes jamagati Jedlička, 1955, Acta Ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae, 30: 216 (Japan: Aka-taki, Yamagata Pref.). **Junior synonym**, designated here.

Colpodes štichai Jedlička: Nakane, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jap., Colore natur. edit., 2 (Col): 39, pl. 20, fig. 10.

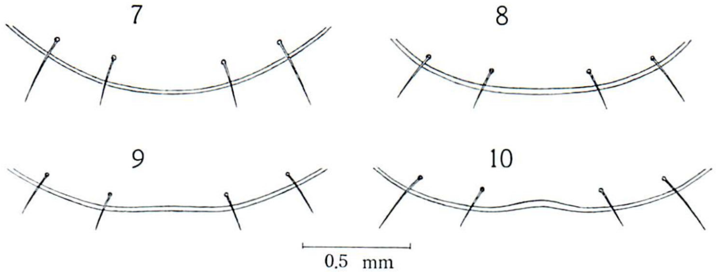
Agonum sylphis Bates: Habu, 1971, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus., 14: 231.

Length 8.8–10.5 mm. Width 3.2–3.9 mm. Dark reddish brown to reddish black (generally less dark than in *elainus*), sometimes almost black, elytra aeneous or metallic green or aeneous-purplish; palpi yellowish brown to reddish brown, antennae and legs reddish brown, tibiae and tarsi often pale or yellowish, femora sometimes dark in ex. from higher elevations, but antennae not darkened; ventral side reddish brown or dark reddish brown (in ex. from higher alt.). Head with rather large and convex eyes (WH/WF=1.58–1.68, mean 1.63, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀); mentum tooth distinctly emarginate at apex. Pronotum (Fig. 2) cordate, at least one and one-fifth times as wide as head, one and one-sixth times as wide as long (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ WP/WH=1.19–1.26, mean 1.22, WP/LP=1.12–1.21, mean 1.16, WP/WBP=1.25–1.38, mean 1.32, WBP/WAP=1.07–1.24, mean 1.13); basal angles generally distinct, rectangular or a little more than 90°.

Wings developed. Elytra rather convex, elongately ovate (WE/WP =1.78–1.91, mean 1.85, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), one and three-fifths to one and two-thirds times as long as wide; basal border gently oblique outward, forming very wide, indistinct angle or almost rounding at shoulder opposite interval 5 or 6; shoulder rather distinct; striae moderately impressed, finely but distinctly punctate (punctures less distinct in ex. from higher alt.); intervals slightly convex, interval 3 (Figs. 14–17) with three or four pores, second pore adjoining stria 3 or separated from stria 3 or adjoining stria 2; interval 5 without pore, rarely with one pore; marginal series nineteen to twenty-one.

Hind femora bisetose, rarely trisetose; hind tarsi one and one-third to -half times as long as width of head. Metepisterna long (L/W=1.56–1.74, mean 1.62, in five ♂♂ and seven ♀♀); sternite 6 of ♀ (Figs. 8–10) generally truncate at apex, sometimes weakly rounded (less rounded than in *elainus*), sometimes emarginate.

Aedeagus (Pl. 4, Figs. 1–3) less variable than in *elainus*, fairly arcuate, sometimes bent ventrally at subapical area, hardly twisted, apical part somewhat prolonged in lateral view; ventral side distinctly concave longitudinally at subapical area; basal bulb delimited, basal lobe variable, sometimes absent; apical lamella relatively small, triangular, as long as wide or at most one and one-sixth times as long as wide, well contracted apically, apex narrowly rounded; right paramere a little shorter than left paramere.



Figs. 7–10. Sternites 6 in ♀ of two *Platynus* spp.
7. *P. elainus elainus* (BATES). 8–10. *P. sylphis stichai* (JEDLIČKA).

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 22) with seven to nine setae at apical area, apical segment shorter and wider than in *elainus*, weakly bent near apex, dorsal side with single spine, outer ventral margin generally with three spines.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido; Honshu (eastern half, generally in low elevations, the west limit is so far Mt. Hakusan, Kanazawa Pref.) (Fig. 25).

Localities of specimens examined. Hokkaido: Asahikawa (H. INOUYE leg.), Obihiro (H. INOUYE), Sapporo (H. INOUYE; Y. NISHIO; M. ÔNO), Maruyama, Sapporo (Y. NISHIO), Kotoni, Sapporo (Y. NISHIO). Honshu: Aomori Pref.—Hiraka (K. SHIMOYAMA), Arayu, Hiraka (A. SATO, through Mr. K. SHIMOYAMA), Yasute, Hiraka (K. SHIMOYAMA), Jûniko (K. SHIMOYAMA); Iwate Pref.—Mt. Kakeyama, Iwaizumi (S.-I. UÉNO), Ô-ana Cave (Okusettai), Iwaizumi (S.-I. UÉNO), Morioka (Y. HIRANO); Yamagata Pref.—Asahi spa (Y. KIMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Aka-taki (holotype of *jamagati* JEDLIČKA); Tochigi Pref.—Nishinasuno (A. HABU), Kin-inari, Nikkô (through Mr. T. SHIBATA); Gumma Pref.—Kamimoku (K. BABA), Hôshi spa–Mikuni-tôge (A. HABU), Oze (A. HABU); Saitama Pref.—Mt. Izuga-dake (M. ÔNO); Chiba Pref.—Yôrô-river (K. BABA); Tokyo Metropolitan District—Tabata, Kita-ku (S. K., through Dr. T. YAMAGUCHI), Fuchû (A. OGURA), Shiroyama, near Mt. Takao (A. HABU), Ôtaba-river (C. HIRANO), Mt. Kawanori (R. HASHIMOTO, through Mr. H. KAJIMURA); Kanagawa Pref.—Ôiso (H. HASEGAWA), Foot of Mt. Tanzawa (A. HABU), Mt. Hakone (Y. HIRANO), Okuyugawara (Y. HIRANO); Niigata Pref.—Kurokawa (K. BABA), Tsuchitaru (K. BABA), Mt. Mikuni (K. BABA), Takada (K. BABA); Nagano Pref.—Shiga-kôgen (Y. ASANO; A. HABU), Karuizawa (Y. HIRANO), Inago spa (T. SHIBATA), Tobira spa (T. HATAYAMA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Mt. Yatsuga-dake (T. KIMURA), Mt. Ôtaki (I. HATTORI), Kamikôchi (H. YOKOYAMA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Iwanadome and Tokugô-tôge (K. TSUMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Shimashima (H. YUASA), Karei-kôgen (Y. HAYASHI, through Mr. T. SHIBATA); Yamanashi Pref.—Kaneyama-fûketsu Cave, Oshino (S.-I UÉNO), Nikengoya (H. NOMURA, through Mr. T. SHIBATA), Mt. Daibosatsu (K. TSUJI, through Mr. T. SHIBATA); Shizuoka Pref.—Mt. Amagi (Y. ASANO); Ishikawa Pref.—Rokumanzan, Mt. Hakusan, Nakahamba, Mt Hakusan, Kurobokoiwa, Mt. Hakusan (S. TAKABA), Mt. Hakusan (Y. HAYASHI, through Mr. T. SHIBATA).

Remarks. I consider this subspecies is the ancestral form, from which a setose form (subsp. *sylphis*), a montane form (subsp. *honshuensis* nov.) and an insular form (subsp. *sadoensis* nov.) have descended.

It is generally distributed in low elevations, but is sometimes found at higher altitude of some localities where subsp. *honshuensis* nov. is not distributed; the specimens found at Kurobokoiwa, Mt. Hakusan (alt. 2000–2300 m), Ishikawa Pref., Mt. Ôtaki (alt. 2000 m) and Tokugô-tôge (alt. 2100 m), Nagano Pref. are dark and somewhat small, but wings are not shortened, and therefore the montanic subspecies is not distributed in these areas.

P. stichai was described on one specimen from Shimashima, Nagano Pref. I have examined two female specimens from Shimashima preserved in my laboratory. *P. jamagati* was described on the basis of one male specimen, though JEDLIČKA did not mention the distinction between them, but lately I have been able to examine it. In 1954 I redescribed *Agonum stichai*, but it is not the present subspecies but *honshuensis*.

b. *Platynus sylphis sylphis* (BATES)

"Kin-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Pl. 3, Figs. 4, 5, Text-figs. 12, 13, 21, 25.

Colpodes sylphis BATES[2], 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 277 (Japan: "Hiogo"); HAROLD, 1878, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.: 214; BATES, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 262.

Colpodes Sylphis BATES: SCHÖNFELDT, 1887, Cat. Col. Japan: 45.

Agonum (*Hemiliagonum*) *ikazuchiensis* HABU, 1954, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 4: 315, 318, 337, pl. 2, fig. 4 (Japan: Mt. Hiko, Mt. Raizan). **Junior synonym**, designated here.

Colpodes ikazuchiensis HABU, 1955, Kontyû, 23: 155–156, fig. (Japan: Mt. Raizan)[3].

Agonum ikazuchiense HABU: TAKAKURA, 1972, Kita-Kyûshû no Konchû, 17: 66.

Colour same as in *stichai* or a little less dark, femora sometimes more reddish, but not distinctly dark. Head with eyes same as in *stichai* (WH/WF=1.57–1.65, mean 1.62, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ from Mt. Raizan and Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref.). Pronotum same in form but a little wider than in *stichai* (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ from Mt. Raizan and Mt. Hiko WP/WH=1.25–1.32, mean 1.27, WP/LP=1.20–1.30, mean 1.24, WP/WBP=1.27–1.35, mean 1.31, WBP/WAP=1.09–1.23, mean 1.18).

Wings developed. Elytra (Figs. 12, 13) similar in form to those of *stichai* (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ WE/WP=1.74–1.88, mean 1.81), one and three-fifths to a little more than one and two-thirds times as long as wide; interval 3 with four or five pores, sometimes six, rarely three (Table 1), anterior two or three pores adjoining stria 3, posterior two or three

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[2] The identity of the following species is not certain:—

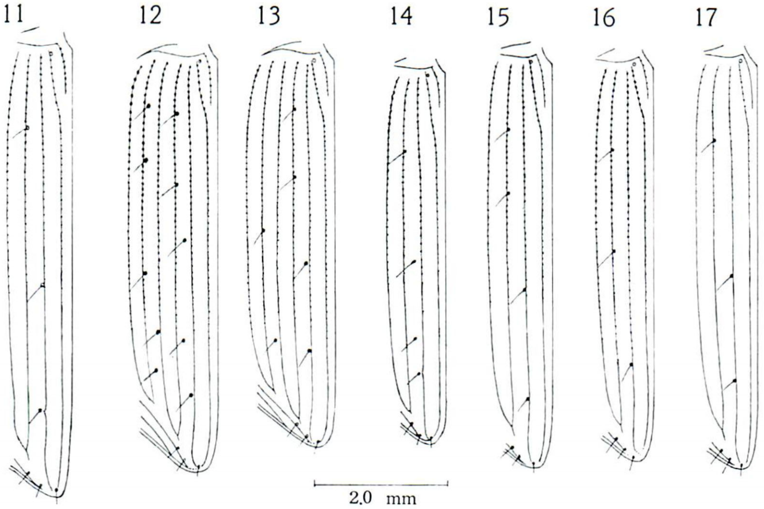
Colpodes sylphis BATES: YOKOYAMA, 1930, Nippon no Kôchû: 153, pl. 19, fig. 9; HIRAYAMA, 1940, Genshoku Kôchû Zufu: 87, pl. 31, fig. 17; NAKANE, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jap., Colore natur. edit., 2 (Col.): 39, pl. 20, fig. 9.

[3] This was prepared as the original description, but the publishing was considerably delayed because of an accident.

Table 1. Localities and numbers of dorsal pore on intervals 3 and 5 of right and left elytra in *Platynus sylphis sylphis* (BATES). III : interval 3. V : interval 5.

	Localities	Left		Right	
		V	III	III	V
Honshu	♂, Karei-kôgen, Nagano P.	2	4	4	4
	♂, 〃	1	4	4	0
	♂, 〃	4	4	5	3
	♂, Hirayu spa, Gifu P.	1	4	4	1
	♂, 〃	2	4	5	3
	♀, 〃	2	4	4	3
	♀, 〃	3	4	4	4
	♂, Mt. Hira, Shiga P.	1	4	4	0
	♂, Hirakura, Misugi, Mie P.	1	4	4	0
	♂, 〃	1	4	4	1
	♀, 〃	2	4	4	2
	♀, 〃	1	3	4	1
	♂, Serio, Kyoto P.	0	3	3	0
	♀, Kibune, Kyoto P.	1	5	4	2
	♂, Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka P.	0	4	4	1
	♀, Mt. Kongô, Osaka P.	2	4	4	1
	♀, 〃	2	5	4	2
	♂, Kasuga, Nara P.	1	4	4	1
	♂, 〃	3	4	4	2
	♂, 〃	1	5	4	2
	♂, Kasuga, Nara P.	2	4	4	2
	♂, 〃	2	5	6	3
	♂, 〃	1	5	5	2
	♀, 〃	2	4	4	3
	♀, 〃	3	5	4	3
	♂, Hase, Nara P.	0	4	4	2
	♂, 〃	0	4	4	0
	♂, 〃	1	4	4	3
	♂, Dorogawa, Nara P.	0	4	4	0
	♂, Mitsu-ryûmon, Nara P.	2	5	4	2
	♂, Kaibara, Hyogo P.	3	4	5	4
	♂, Mt. Seppiko, Hyogo P.	1	4	4	2
	♂, Shiono, Yasutomi, Hyogo P.	2	4	4	2
	♂, Mt. Daisen, Tottori P.	4	4	4	2
	♀, 〃	2	4	4	3
	♂, Dôgo, Oki Is., Shimane P.	2	4	4	1
	♂, Yoshiwa, Hiroshima P.	3	6	?	3
	♂, Sandankyô, Hiroshima P.	3	4	4	2
	♂, Yuki spa, Hiroshima P.	3	4	4	3

Shikoku	♂, Kakurinji, Tokushima P.	4 4	5 4	♂, Todoroki-taki, Tokushima P.	3 4	4 4
	♀, Miyaibashi, Tokushima, Tokushima P.	0 3	3 0	♂, Jintsu-Dosu-tôge, Tokushima P.	3 4	4 3
	♂, Sonose, Tokushima, Tokushima P.	0 3	3 0	♀, Kawai, Toyodaira, Tokushima P.	4 5	4 3
	♂, Kangase, Tokushima P.	4 6	4 3	♂, Mt. Tebako, Kôchi P.	4 5	5 4
Kyushu	♂, Hata, Yahata, Fukuoka P.	5 5	5 5	♀, Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka P.	5 5	6 7
	♂, Mt. Fukuchi, Fukuoka P.	4 5	6 3	♂, Mt. Raizan, Fukuoka P.	5 5	4 4
	♂, Mt. Shôji, Fukuoka P.	4 5	5 4	♂, 〃	4 5	4 4
	♂, Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka P.	6 5	5 6	♂, 〃	4 4	4 6
	♂, 〃	3 5	5 4	♀, 〃	5 5	5 6
	♂, 〃	6 6	6 5	♀, 〃	4 5	4 4
	♂, 〃	4 5	5 4	♀, 〃	4 5	5 4
	♂, 〃	5 6	4 4	♂, Mt. Kujû, Ôita P.	5 5	5 5
	♂, 〃	5 6	5 5	♀, 〃	5 6	6 4
	♀, 〃	5 6	5 6	♂, Mt Sobo, Ôita P.	4 5	5 5
	♀, 〃	4 5	5 4	♀, Jigoku spa, Mt. Aso, Kumamoto P.	5 5	5 4
	♀, 〃	5 5	6 4	♂, Mt. Naidaijin, Kumamoto P.	4 6	5 5
	♀, 〃	5 4	4 5	♀, 〃	5 5	5 4
	♀, 〃	5 6	6 4	♀, Mt. Ichifusa, Kumamoto P.	7 5	6 6
	♀, 〃	4 5	5 5			
Satsunans	♂, Miyanoura, Yaku Is.	4 5	6 3	♂, Hananoego, Yaku Is	2 4	5 3
	♂, 〃	4 5	4 4	♂, Funayuki, Yaku Is.	4 5	4 4
	♂, 〃	3 4	4 2	♀, 〃	4 5	5 4
	♂, 〃	5 5	4 4	♀, 〃	5 5	4 4
	♀, Kosugidani, Yaku Is.	2 4	4 2			



Figs. 11–17. Left elytra of two *Platynus* spp.
11. *P. elainus elainus* (BATES) from Kumanotaira (cotype of *bembidioides* JEDLIČKA). 12. *P. sylphis sylphis* (BATES) from Mt. Raizan, Fukuoka Pref. 13. *Do.* from Hirayu, Gifu Pref. 14. *P. sylphis stichai* (JEDLIČKA) from Aka-taki, Yamagata Pref. (holotype of *jamagati* JEDLIČKA). 15. *Do.* from Maruyama, Sapporo, Hokkaido. 16. *Do.* from Fuchû, Tokyo M. D. 17. *Do.* from Shiga-kôgen, Nagano Pref.

generally adjoining stria 2, sometimes more or less separated from stria 2, interval 5 generally with one to six pores (Table 1), pores adjoining stria 5 or posterior one or two separated from stria 4, sometimes pore absent, interval 7 rarely with one pore.

Hind femora with three setae, rarely two setae; hind tarsi one and one-third to less than one and one-half times as long as width of head. Metepisterna similar to those of *stichai* (L/W=1.58–1.69, mean 1.63, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀). Genitalia of ♂ and ♀ (Pl. 3, Figs. 4, 5, Text-fig. 21) similar to those of *stichai*.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (western half, the east limit is so far Karei-kôgen, Nagano Pref.); Shikoku; Kyushu; Satsunans—Yaku Is. (Fig. 25). In Karei-kôgen, the east limit, both *P. sylphis sylphis* and *P. sylphis stichai* are distributed.

Remarks. The holotype of *Colpodes sylphis* from Hiogo (present Kobe City) is, according to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO's observation, without seta on the fifth elytral interval. I have examined eighty-five specimens from the localities indicated in Table 1; five specimens (5.9 %) have no seta on the fifth interval of both the elytra. The setae on the third and fifth intervals are numerous in specimens from Kyushu as compared with those from Honshu, Shikoku and the Satsunans, and I have not examined any specimen wanting seta on the fifth interval among those from Kyushu. The arrangement of the numbers of the setae in Table 1 is as follows:—

Honshu: III with 3 to 6, mean 4.2; V with 0 to 4, mean 1.8.
Shikoku: III with 3 to 6, mean 4.1; V with 0 to 5, mean 2.7.
Kyushu[4]: III with 4 to 6, mean 5.1; V with 3 to 7, mean 4.7.
Satsunans: III with 4 to 6, mean 4.6; V with 2 to 5, mean 3.5.

c. *Platynus sylphis honshuensis* subsp. nov.

Pl. 2, Fig. 1, Pl. 4, Figs. 6, 7, Text-figs. 4, 24, 25.

Agonum štichai JEDLIČKA: HABU, 1954, Kontyû, 22: 21-22, fig. 3.

Length 7.5-10.3 mm. Width 3.2-4.1 mm. Black, shiny, elytra dark aeneous or dark blue or dark purplish; labrum dark reddish brown to reddish black, mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish brown, palpi and antennal segments 1 and 2 sometimes dark or blackish, femora often dark or black, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum narrowly, rather faintly brownish, lateral to apical margin of elytra faintly brownish or reddish; ventral side black, faintly reddish under spotlight.

Head with tempora more developed than in preceding two subsp., more than two-thirds to as long as eyes; eyes smaller, gently convex to fairly convex (WH/WF=1.49-1.54, mean 1.52, in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀ from N. Niigata Pref., 1.46-1.60, mean 1.54, in five ♂♂ and six ♀♀ from other localities); posterior supraorbital setae more distant from eyes than in preceding two, distinctly behind level of hind margin of eyes. Pronotum (Fig. 4) (in ten ♂♂ and ten ♀♀ WP/WH=1.17-1.33, mean 1.27, WP/LP=1.11-1.23, mean 1.16, WP/WBP=1.26-1.42, mean 1.35, WBP/WAP=1.06-1.20, mean 1.12) with lateral explanate-reflexed areas fully narrower than in preceding two subsp. Wings half-reduced, not folded, a little shorter than elytra.

Elytra less convex, shorter and wider than in preceding two (WE/WP=1.80-2.00, mean 1.87, in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀ from N. Niigata Pref., 1.72-1.92, mean 1.83, in five ♂♂ and seven ♀♀ from other localities), less than one and one-half to one and three-fifths times as long as wide; shoulder less distinct; lateral margin somewhat roundly, fairly dilated up to middle; striae often shallower and punctures finer, sometimes obscure; intervals flat to slightly convex, interval 3 with generally four pores, sometimes three, rarely five, posterior two pores adjoining stria 2; interval 5 without pore.

Hind femora bisetose; hind tarsi one and one-third to -half times as long as width of head. Metepisterna shorter than in preceding two (L/W=1.49-1.54, mean 1.52, in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀ from N. Niigata Pref.,

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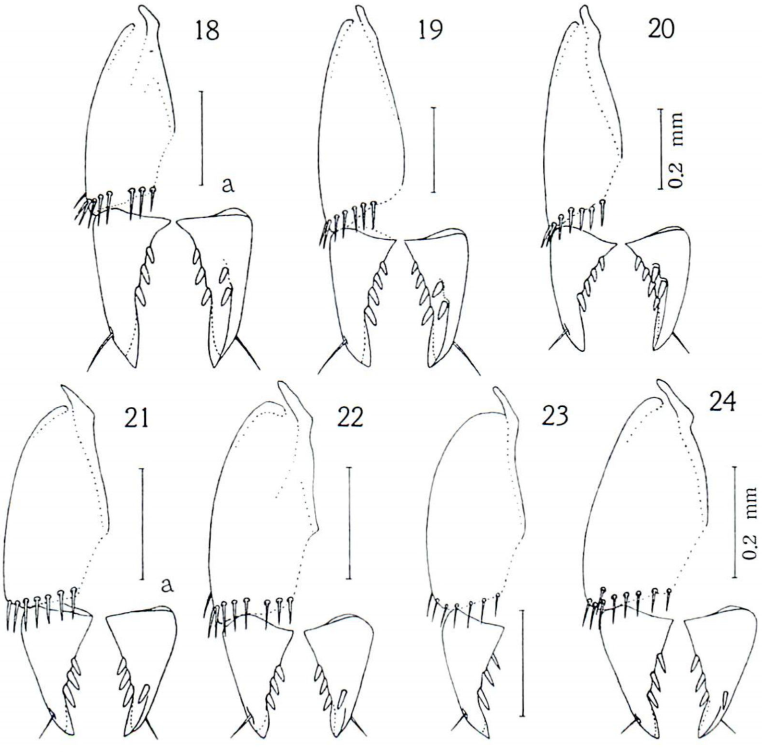
[4] According to TAKAKURA (1972), in eight specimens from Kyushu III with 4 to 7, mean 5.3, V with 1 to 8, mean 5.3.

1.46–1.61, mean 1.56, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ from other localities). Genitalia of ♂ and ♀ (Pl. 4, Figs. 6, 7, Text-fig. 24) similar to those of preceding two subsp.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (eastern half, at mountainous regions, Mt. Shirouma-dake, Nagano Pref. is so far the west limit) (Fig. 25).

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VI. 14, 1970, Mt. Narumi, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg. Paratypes: 1♀, VIII. 2, 1968, Kushigamine, Mts. Hakkôda, Aomori Pref., K. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 1♂, VI. 21, 1971, Mt. Shirakami, Aomori Pref., K. SHIMOYAMA leg., 1♂, VII. 17, 1958, Hachimantai, Iwate Pref., Y. HIRANO leg.; 2♂♂, XI. 22, 1969, Okuyama, Hirata, Yamagata Pref., K. SHIRAHATA leg.; 1♂, VIII. 20, 1959, Mt. Gassan, Yamagata Pref., K. SHIRAHATA leg.; 1♀, V. 30, 1954, Karita-dake, Mt. Zaô, Yamagata Pref., Y. HIRANO leg.; 3♂♂, VIII. 8, 1961, Asahi spa, Yamagata Pref., Y. KIMURA leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA); 2♀♀, VII. 28, 1957, Ishikorobi-zawa, Mts. Iide, Yamagata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, VII. 29, 1955, Nasutakao spa, Tochigi Pref., H. KAJIMURA leg.;



Figs. 18–24. Styluses of two *Platynus* spp. a: apical segment in dorsal view. 18, 19. *P. elainus elainus* (BATES). 20. *P. elainus hiroshimae* subsp. nov. 21. *P. sylphis sylphis* (BATES). 22. *P. sylphis stichai* (JEDLIČKA). 23. *P. sylphis sadoensis* subsp. nov. 24. *P. sylphis honshuensis* subsp. nov.

1♂, VII. 23, 1951, Nikkô-sawa, Nikkô, Tochigi Pref., H. ODA leg.; 1♀, VII. 25, 1951, Kaniyu, Nikkô, Tochigi Pref., H. ODA leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, X. 24, 1955, Mt. Tanigawa-dake (at alt. 900 m), Gumma Pref., K. BABA leg., 1♂, IX. 4, 1955, Ichinokura, Mt. Tanigawa-dake, Gumma Pref., J. MITSUHASHI leg., 1♂, VI. 15, 1958, Mt. Tanigawa-dake, J. MI-

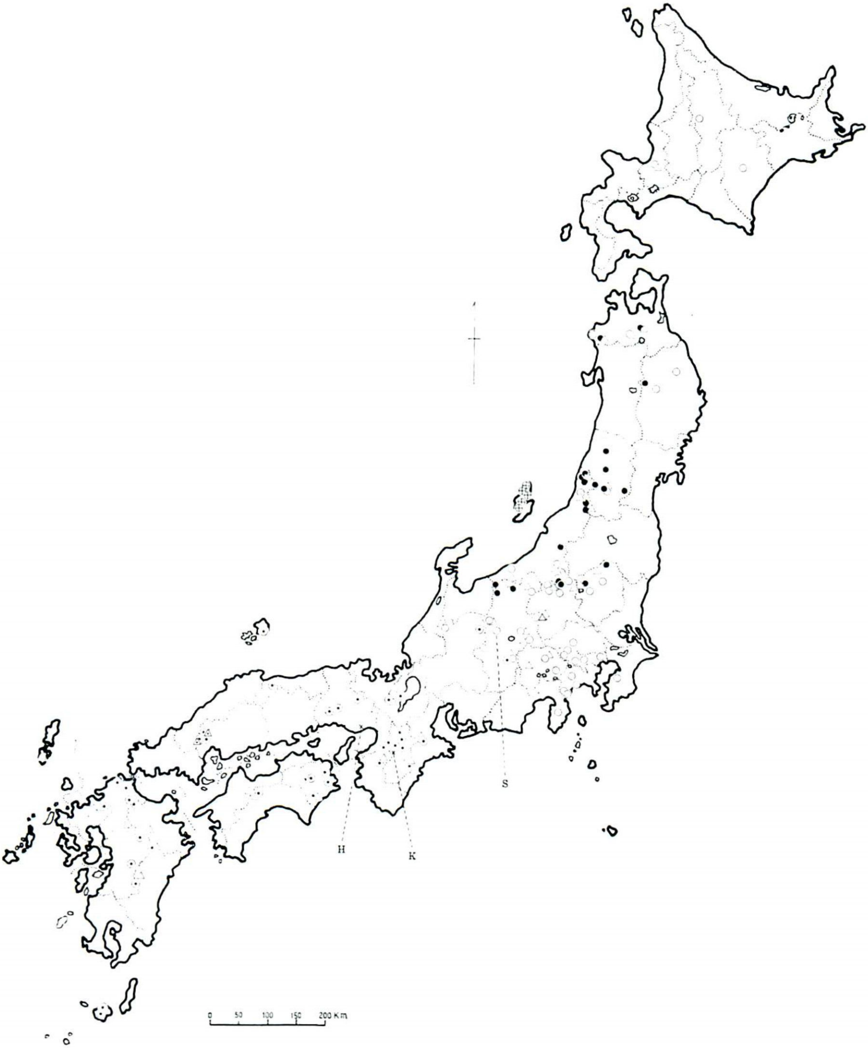


Fig. 25. Distribution map of *Platynus elainus* (BATES) and *P. sylphis* (BATES). △ : *P. elainus elainus* (BATES). ◬ : *P. elainus hiroshimae* subsp. nov. ○ : *P. sylphis stichai* (JEDLIČKA). ⊙ : *P. sylphis sylphis* (BATES). ● : *P. sylphis honshuensis* subsp. nov. ⊕ : *P. sylphis sadoensis* subsp. nov. H : Hiogo (=Kôbe), type-locality of ⊙. K : Kashiwagi, type-locality of △. S : Shimashima, type-locality of ○.

TSUHASHI leg.; 1♀, VII. 25, 1953, Takaragawa, Okutone, Gumma Pref., T. FUJIMURA leg.; 1♂, VII. 21, 1959, Sagami-ike, Asahi Range, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, VII. 21, 1959, Mt. Ojogo (at alt. 1400 m), Asahi Range, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 4♂♂, 7♀♀, VI. 14, 1970, Mt. Narumi, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♀, V. 25, 1972, Mt. Shimbo-take, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, VI. 19, 1968, 2♂♂, 1♀, IX. 25, 1968, Mt. Takane, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, VI. 17, 1955, Kurokawa, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 5♂♂, 3♀♀, VII. 27, 1957, Mt. Futatsu-mine (at alt. 1600 m), Mts. Iide, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, VII. 27, 1957 (at alt. 1600–1700 m), 1♂, VII. 28, 1957, 1♂, VIII. 3, 1965, Mt. Monnai, Mts. Iide, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, VII. 28, 1957 (at alt. 1900 m), 1♀, VIII. 15, 1960, Mt. Kitamata, Mts. Iide, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♀, IX. 4, 1969, Mt. Sumon-dake (at alt. 1100 m), Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, VIII. 17, 1967, Renge spa–Mt. Shirouma-dake (at alt. 1800 m), Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♀, VIII. 18, 1917, Mt. Shirouma-dake, Nagano Pref., K. TAKEUCHI leg.; 1♂, IX. 15, 1966, Sarukura–Mt. Shirouma-dake, Nagano Pref., A. HABU leg.; 1♂, 1♀, V. 27, 1963, Togakushi, Nagano Pref., N. OHTANI leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA).

Remarks. This is a mountainous form of *P. sylphis stichai*, but its distribution is somewhat limited; Kamikôchi and its vicinities, about fifty-five km south of Mt. Shirouma-dake, Nagano Pref., so far the west limit, are dominated by *P. sylphis stichai*. Asahi spa, in Yamagata Pref. is an area where both the subspecies inhabit: one of the four specimens examined has well developed wings and the elytra are a little less than one and two-thirds times as long as wide, while the remaining three have half-reduced wings and the elytra are a little more than one and one-half times as long as wide.

d. *Platynus sylphis sadoensis* subsp. nov.

Pl. 2, Fig. 2, Pl. 4, Fig. 8, Text-figs. 3, 23, 25.

Length 8.8–10.4 mm. Width 3.3–4.1 mm. Colour same as in nominate subsp., antennae and legs not dark (femora dark only in one ex.), ventral side yellowish brown or reddish brown. Head with tempora developed, oblique parts a little shorter than eyes; eyes a little smaller than in nominate subsp. (WH/WP=1.54–1.62, mean 1.57, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀); posterior supraorbital setae distinctly behind level of hind margin of eyes. Pronotum (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ WP/WH=1.23–1.29, mean 1.25, WP/LP=1.11–1.23, mean 1.17, WP/WBP=1.33–1.46, mean 1.38, WBP/WAP=1.04–1.14, mean 1.11) similar to nominate subsp.

Wings half-reduced, same as in subsp. *honshuensis*. Elytra ovate (WE/WP=1.70–1.88, mean 1.80, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), shorter than in nominate subsp., one and one-half to less than one and three-fifths times as long as wide; shoulder less distinct than in nominate subsp.; lateral margin a little more dilated up to middle; striae distinct, less punctate than in nominate subsp.; intervals almost flat or slightly convex, interval 3 with three or four pores, posterior two pores adjoining stria 2; interval 5 without pore.

Hind femora bisetose; hind tarsi a little shorter than in subsp. *honshuensis*, more than one and one-fifth to less than one and two-fifths times as long as width of head. Metepisterna a little shorter than in subsp. *honshuensis* (L/W=1.39-1.53, mean 1.46, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀). Aedeagus (Pl. 4, Fig. 8) with apical lamella a little narrower, somewhat sinuate on lateral margins. Styluses (Fig. 23) similar to those of nominate subsp.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu—Sado Is., Niigata Pref., so far limited to the northwestern half of the island.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VII. 18, 1962, Ôkura, Sado Is., Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg. Paratypes: 1♂, X. 15, 1972, Ônogame, K. BABA leg.; 3♀♀, X. 15, 1972, Masaragawa, K. BABA leg.; 1♂, VII. 18, 1962, Ôkura, K. BABA leg.; 6♂♂, 9♀♀, VIII. 29, 1963, Ôkura-tôge, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1♂, VI. 20, 1963, Oda, K. BABA leg.; 1♀, VIII. 30, 1963, Tataramine, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 2♀♀, VII. 18, 1955, Mt. Donden, K. BABA leg.; 2♂♂, VIII. 3, 1963, Aoneba-tôge, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1♂, 1♀, VIII. 14, 1939, Mt. Kimpoku, K. BABA leg.; 1♂, VI. 10, 1936, Nakaoku, K. BABA leg.; 1♀, VII. 22, 1970, Nagaishihama, K. BABA leg.

Remarks. The subspecies is an insular form of *P. sylphis stichai*, with half-reduced wings like in subsp. *honshuensis*.

4. *Platynus tsushimanus* (HABU et BABA)

"Tsushima-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Figs. 31, 33, 41.

Agonum (*Eucolpodes*) *tsushimanum* HABU and BABA, 1959, Akitu, 8: 80-82, fig. 1 (Japan: Tsushima Is.).

Distribution. Japan: Kyushu—Tsushima Is., Nagasaki Pref.

Remarks. The pronotum densely punctate at the marginal areas and the distinctly punctate ventral side of the thoraces are characteristics of this species which make it easy to distinguish it from the other species of the group. The structure of the male and female genitalia indicates the nearest relationship to *P. sylphis*, and *P. tsushimanus* may be descended from it.

The third pore on the third elytral interval adjoins the third stria or is placed between the second and third striae in *P. tsushimanus*, whereas it generally adjoins the second stria in individuals having four pores in *P. sylphis*.

5. *Platynus sylphides* sp. nov.

"Nise-kin-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

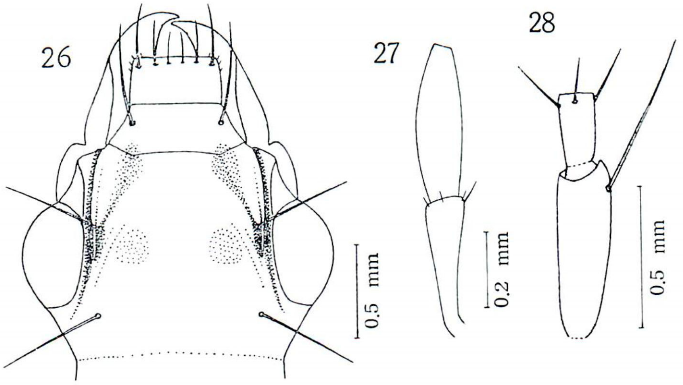
Figs. 26-28, 29, 30, 34, 42.

Length 8.7-10.5 mm. Width 3.2-4.0 mm.

Dark reddish brown to reddish black, shiny, elytra metallic greenish, somewhat pinkish or purplish in part; labrum and mandibles reddish brown to dark reddish brown, antennae, palpi and legs light reddish brown, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra pale yellowish brown or brownish yellow, scutellum and base of elytra reddish brown, elytral interval 1 somewhat reddish; ventral side reddish brown.

Head (Fig. 26) gently convex, with small shallow depression at mid-eye level on either side, not punctate; microsculpture hardly visible except on laterodorsal areas (near posterior supraorbital setae) where transverse meshes are visible; neck-constriction shallow on dorsal side; tempora gently oblique, flat, oblique parts a little more than one-half to three-fifths as long as eyes; eyes fairly large and convex (WH/WF = 1.64–1.74, mean 1.68, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), apparent ventral margin narrowly separated from buccal fissures; posterior supraorbital setae fairly distant from eyes, on or a little behind level of hind margin of eyes, interspace one and one-twelfth to -tenth times as wide as interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions rather shallow, becoming deep posteriorly, reaching and extending beyond anterior supraorbital setae, terminating at or a little behind mid-eye level, finely carinate outside; antennae fully reaching basal one-third of elytra, segment 1 three and one-fifth to -fourth times as long as wide, a little longer than segment 3 which is almost as long as segment 4, segment 2 (Fig. 28) with two distinct setae besides one ordinary seta at apex; labrum truncate at apex; palpi (Fig. 27) somewhat stout, in maxillary palpi penultimate segment a little shorter than apical segment, with a few short and fine verticillate setae at apex, inner ventral seta a little longer; mentum tooth wide, bifid at apex; submentum with one secondary seta on either side.

Pronotum (Fig. 34) gently convex, with faint small depression be-



Figs. 26–28. *Platynus sylphides* sp. nov.
26. Head. 27. Left maxillary palpus in dorsal view. 28. Segments 1 and 2 of left antenna in dorsal view.

tween anterior marginal seta and median line on either side, widest at two-fifths, one and one-fourth times as wide as head, at most one and one-third times as wide as long (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀, WP/WH=1.24-1.28, mean 1.26, WP/LP=1.24-1.33, mean 1.29, WP/WBP=1.22-1.33, mean 1.28, WBP/WAP=1.19-1.25, mean 1.22); surface punctate in basal foveae, transversely rugose on disk; microsculpture indistinct (traces of vague meshes visible here and there); apex almost even at median area, completely bordered; apical angles moderately protrudent, rounded; base weakly rounded at median area, somewhat oblique at lateral areas, bordered except at lateral areas; basal angles obtuse, slightly dull at apex; lateral margins moderately rounded anteriorly, gently contracted posteriorly, shallowly sinuate before basal angles, lateral explanate-reflexed areas rather wide; anterior marginal setae at two-fifths, posterior setae in or slightly before basal angles, adjoining and somewhat breaking lateral margins; median line fine, not reaching apex and base or obscurely reaching apex; anterior and posterior transverse impressions rather shallow to somewhat deep; basal foveae fairly deep, faintly extending forward beyond middle parallel with lateral margins.

Wings developed. Elytra rather convex, elongately ovate, widest at middle, at least one and two-thirds times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.67-1.82, mean 1.71, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), one and two-thirds to one and three-fourths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; basal border moderately sinuate, gently oblique outward, widely rounding at shoulder opposite interval 5 or 6; shoulder rather squared; lateral margin evenly or slightly sinuately, moderately dilated up to middle; apical sinuation rather deep, without inner plica; apex somewhat reentrant, fairly rounded; striae rather fine, finely but distinctly punctate; scutellary striole fairly long, deep, finely punctate, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals flat, interval 3 with four (rarely three) pores at one-seventh to -sixth, at one-third, three-fifths and four-fifths, first and second pores adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series generally twenty or twenty-one.

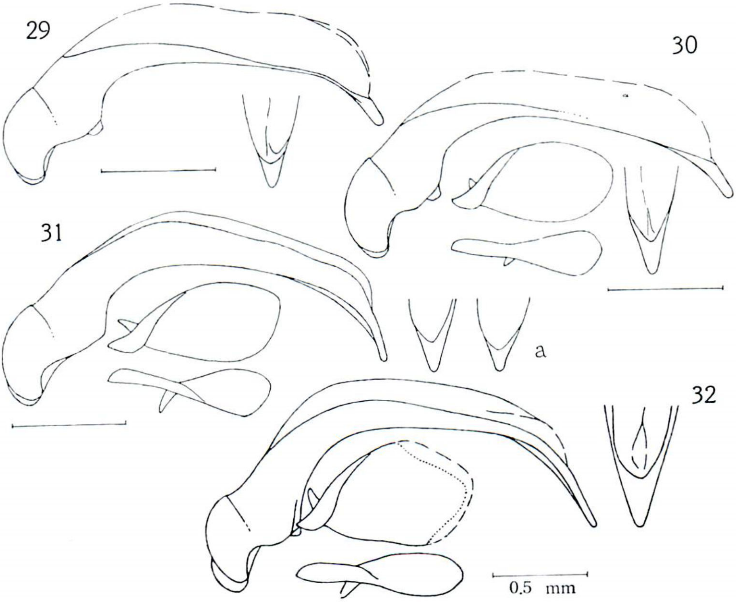
Hind femora trisetose; fore tibiae sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ somewhat crenate inside at apical one-third; fore tarsi of ♂ not sulcate or obscurely sulcate on segment 1 at inner area, segment 1 one and one-half to one and two-thirds times as long as wide, one and one-sixth to -fourth times as long as segment 2; fore tarsi of ♀ with segment 1 faintly sulcate at inner area; segment 1 of mid tarsi and segments 1 and 2 of hind tarsi with shallow outer sulcus; hind tarsi one and one-fifth to -fourth times as long as width of head, segment 1 one and one-fifth to -fourth times as long as segment 2, segment 5 less than to more than one and one-third times as long as segment 1.

Ventral side punctate at anterior area of mesepisterna and lateral areas of sternite 1; prosternal process somewhat dull behind; metepisterna fully long (L/W=1.69-1.88, mean 1.77, in four ♂♂ and four ♀♀), front border complete, outer border complete or abbreviate at front outer area; sternite 6 of ♀ gently rounded or even at apex, inner setae distinctly behind level of outer setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30) seven-eighths to nine-tenths as long as genital segment, slender, gently curved near middle, fairly bent ventrally at subapical area, not twisted, apical part somewhat prolonged in lateral view, apex rounded; ventral side fairly concave longitudinally at subapical area; surface not rugose; basal bulb delimited, with short basal lobe; apical lamella rather small, a little longer than wide, almost evenly contracted towards apex, apex narrowly rounded; right paramere a little shorter than left paramere.

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 42) with about eight setae at apical area, apical segment gently curved, wide at basal area, with one spine on dorsal side, with three or four spines on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunans—Amami-Ôshima Is.



Figs. 29-32. Male genitalia of *Platynus* spp.
29, 30. *P. sylphides* sp. nov. 31. *P. tsushimanus* (Habu et Baba). a: apical part in other specimen. 32. *P. integratus* (Bates).

Type-series. Holotype : ♂, VI. 22, 1961, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., T. SHIBATA leg. Paratypes : 3♂♂, 1♀, V. 27, 1960, same as holotype, T. SHIBATA leg., 1♂, VIII. 7, 1961, *do.*, K. YAMADA leg., 1♀, IV. 22, 1964, *do.*, K. SAKO leg., 1♂, III. 30, 1967, *do.*, H. NOMURA leg., 2♂♂, IV. 3, 1967, *do.*, H. NOMURA leg., 1♀, IV. 1, 1969, *do.*, T. HATAYAMA leg., 1♀, IV. 2–15, 1963, *do.*, M. MARUOKA leg. (through Mr. A. OGURA) ; 1♂, 2♀♀, V. 6, 1960 (teneral), 1♂, 1♀, V. 12, 1960, 3♂♂, 1♀, V. 17, 1960, 1♀, V. 18, 1960, 2♀♀, V. 22, 1960, 1♂, 1♀, V. 28, 1960, 1♂, 4♀♀, V. 29, 1960, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima Is., T. SHIBATA leg.

Remarks. The second antennal segment with two additional setae at the apex besides an ordinary one is characteristic among the species of the group, but this new species otherwise well resembles *P. sylphis stichai*, and must be diverged from it. The inner sack is with a minute copulatory piece at apical one-third in one of the three specimens examined

6. *Platynus maruokai* HABU

"Maruoka-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Platynus (*Eucolpodes*) *maruokai* HABU, 1973, Ent. Rev. Japan, 25 : 28-30, figs. 1, 2, 3, pl. 5 (Japan : Iriomote Is., Ryukyus).

Distribution. Japan : Ryukyus—Iriomote Is. (H. MARUOKA leg., through Mr. A. OGURA).

7. *Platynus yamatonis* sp. nov.

"Yamato-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Figs. 35, 37, 38, 43.

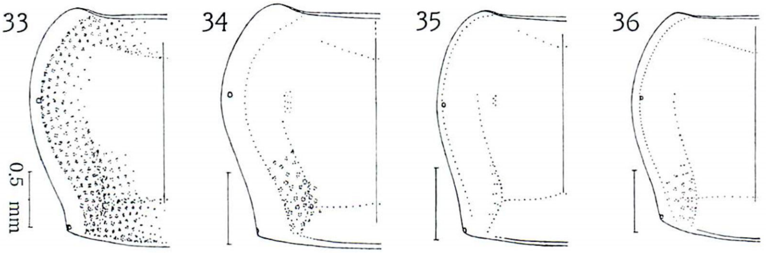
Length 8.0–9.5 mm. Width 3.0–3.6 mm.

Black, shiny, elytra somewhat brownish under spotlight, with dark aeneous-green tinge, sometimes faintly purplish ; labrum dark reddish brown, mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish brown, femora more reddish or somewhat dark, lateral margins of pronotum and posterior half of lateral margin to apical margin of elytra reddish brown ; ventral side reddish brown to dark reddish brown.

Head rather convex, with faint depression at mid-eye level on either side, not punctate ; microsculpture faint, almost isodiametric ; neck-constriction deep on dorsal side ; tempora flat, gently oblique, oblique parts four-fifths to five-sixths as long as eyes ; eyes rather large, convex (WH/WF=1.61–1.72, mean 1.67, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), apparent ventral margin a little separated from buccal fissures ; posterior supraorbital setae moderately distant from eyes, a little behind level of hind margin of eyes, interspace one and one-tenth to -sixth times as wide as interspace of anterior supraorbital setae ; frontal impressions rather shallow to somewhat deep, becoming deep posteriorly, reaching anterior supraorbital setae, thence extending backward a little beyond mid-eye level ; antennae reaching basal one-third of elytra, segment 1 less than to more than three and two-fifths times as long as wide, a little longer than segment 3 which is a little longer than segment 4 ; palpi a little stout, apical segment in maxillary palpi one and one-eighth to -sixth times as long as penultimate segment ; mentum tooth generally wide and bifid, sometimes truncate or widely rounded ; submentum with one secondary seta on either side.

Pronotum (Fig. 35) relatively small, rather convex, often with obscure short longitudinal impression midway between marginal seta and median line on either side, not cordate, widest at two-fifths, one and one-sixth times as wide as head, one and one-eighth times as wide as long (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ WP/WH=1.15–1.21, mean 1.18, WP/LP=1.09–1.18, mean 1.12, WP/WBP=1.22–1.29, mean 1.26, WBP/WAP=1.24–1.32, mean 1.29) ; surface not punctate or with a few obscure punctures in basal foveae ; microsculpture faint, forming transverse meshes except at apical and basal areas where meshes are less transverse or almost isodiametric ; apex even, border complete ; apical angles gently protrudent, rounded ; base gently to moderately rounded, more or less roundly oblique at lateral areas, bordered except at lateral areas ; basal angles obtuse, dull or narrowly rounded at apex, sometimes distinctly angulate, sometimes fairly rounded ; lateral margins gently rounded anteriorly, gently contracted posteriorly, shallowly sinuate before basal angles ; lateral explanate-reflexed areas narrow ; anterior marginal setae at two-fifths, posterior setae in basal angles, touching but not or slightly breaking lateral margins ; anterior transverse impression shallow to somewhat deep, posterior impression somewhat deep ; basal foveae deep, shallowly extending forward up to apical one-third parallel with lateral margins.

Wings developed. Elytra fairly convex, elongately elliptic-ovate, widest behind middle, generally less than twice as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.90–2.05, mean 1.96, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), one and two-thirds to one and five-sevenths times as long as wide ; surface not punctate ; basal



Figs. 33–36. Pronota of *Platynus* spp.
33. *P. tsushimanus* (HABU et BABA). 34. *P. sylphides* sp. nov. 35. *P. yamatonis* sp. nov. 36. *P. speculator* (HAROLD).

border shallowly sinuate, gently oblique, forming very wide, obtuse angle or widely rounding at shoulder opposite interval 5 or 6; shoulder rather distinct; lateral margin slightly or shallowly sinuately, moderately dilated towards middle; apical sinuation shallow to almost absent, inner plica absent; apex widely rounded; striae rather shallowly to moderately impressed, finely punctate; scutellary striole similarly impressed as striae, finely punctate, long, free at apex; intervals almost flat to somewhat convex, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth, behind middle to at three-fifths, and at or before four-fifths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series sixteen to eighteen.

Hind femora bisetose; fore tibiae sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ crenate inside at apical half; fore tarsi of ♂ not sulcate, segment 1 one and three-fifths to one and three-fourths times as long as wide, one and one-ninth to -sixth times as long as segment 2; fore tarsi of ♀ with segment 1 shallowly sulcate at inner area; mid and hind tarsi with segments 1 and 2 shallowly to somewhat deeply sulcate at outer area, sulcus on segment 2 of mid tarsi often indistinct; hind tarsi more than one and one-third to one and three-sevenths times as long as head width in ♂, one and two-sevenths to more than one and one-third times in ♀, segment 1 one and one-tenth to -fifth times as long as segment 2, segment 5 one and one-third to -half times as long as segment 1.

Ventral side punctate on mesosternum and anterior area of mesepisterna, rugose or rugose-punctate at lateral areas of sternite 1; prosternal process rather carinate behind; metepisterna fully long (L/W = 1.81–2.00, mean 1.92, in three ♂♂ and three ♀♀), front and outer borders complete; sternite 6 of ♀ weakly or gently rounded at apex, inner setae behind level of outer setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 37, 38) nine-tenths as long as genital segment, rather slender, fairly curved, hardly twisted, apical part rather thin in lateral aspect, apex almost pointed; surface not rugose; ventral side not foveolate but flat; basal bulb delimited, generally with moderately large basal lobe; apical lamella small, a little longer than wide, evenly or somewhat roundly, gently contracted apically, apex almost pointed or narrowly rounded; right paramere a little shorter than left paramere.

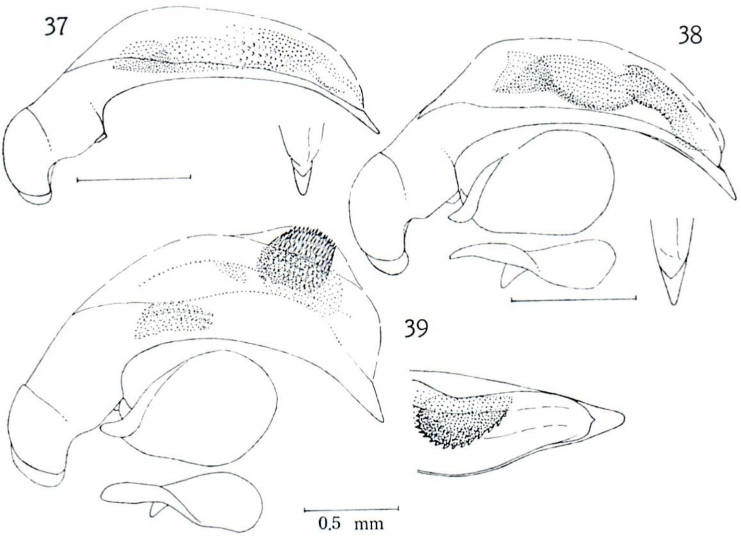
Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 43) wide, with about six slender spines at apical area, apical segment relatively long (distinctly longer than in *speculator*), fairly oblique at base, prolonged outward at base, distinctly curved, with one long stout spine on dorsal side, with three rather long, stout spines on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan: Central Honshu (Kii Peninsula).

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VII. 31, 1958, Mt. Ôdaigahara, Nara Pref., T. SHIBATA leg. Paratypes: 1♀, VII. 22, 1962, Ômata–Mt. Kunimi, Nara Pref., Y. TSUTSUI leg.

(through Mr. Y. MIYATAKE); 2♂♂, 1♀, VII. 22, 1956, Mt. Inamuraga-take, Nara Pref., M. HAYASHI leg., 1♂, VII. 23, 1957, *do.*, Y. SHIBATA leg., 2♂♂, 3♀♀, *do.*, I. HIURA leg. (through Mr. Y. MIYATAKE); 1♂, VII. 22, 1954, 1♂, VII. 30, 1958, 1♂, VII. 31, 1958, 1♀, VIII. 2, 1958, Mt. Ôdaigahara, Nara Pref., T. SHIBATA leg., 1♂, VII. 21, 1958, *do.*, T. TOMIWA leg., 1♀, VII. 14, 1961, *do.*, Y. KIMURA leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA); 1♂, VIII. 1, 1962, Mt. Ômine, Nara Pref., N. OHTANI leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA); 1♀, VII. 2, 1956, Mt. Koojin, Nara Pref., M. HAYASHI leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA); 1♀, VIII. 14, 1956, Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama Pref., T. SHIBATA leg., 1♂, VIII. 4, 1957, *do.*, H. YOKOYAMA leg., 1♂, 2♀♀, VIII. 4, 1960, *do.*, K. UEDA leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA), 5♂♂, VIII. 1, 1957, 1♂, 1♀, VIII. 2, 1957, *do.*, I. HIURA leg.

Remarks. The new species closely resembles the following *P. speculator* (HAROLD), but the body is a little smaller, the proportion of the width of the pronotum to the head width is smaller, the hind tarsi are shorter, with the longer fifth segment, the aedeagus is not stout and less curved, with the apical lamella distinctly smaller, without copulatory pieces although the inner sack is more or less file-like, the basal segment of the styluses is less rounded at the inner margin, with slender spines at the apical area, and the apical segment of the styluses is longer and fairly oblique at the base.



Figs. 37–39. Male genitalia of *Platynus* spp.
37, 38. *P. yamatonis* sp. nov. 39. *P. speculator* (HAROLD).

8. *Platynus speculator* (HAROLD)

"Hoso-mori-hirata-gomimushi"
Figs. 36, 39, 44.

Colpodes speculator HAROLD, 1878, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.: 213, 214 (Japan: Hakone); BATES, 1883[5], Trans, Ent. Soc. Lond.: 263.

Colpodes chloreis BATES, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 262 (Japan: Hakone; Nikko); NAKANE, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jap., Colore natur. edit., 2 (Col.): 39, pl. 20, fig. 11.

Agonum (*Hemiliagonum*) *chloreis* BATES: HABU, 1954, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 4: 315, 318–320, 337, figs. 9, 15 e, pl. 2, fig. 8.

Eucolpodes chloreis BATES: OHKURA and UÉNO, 1955, Coloured Illustr. Ins. Japan, Col. (first ed.): 98, pl. 36, fig. 68; OHKURA and UÉNO, 1955, *do.* (rev. ed.): 32, pl. 8, fig. 142.

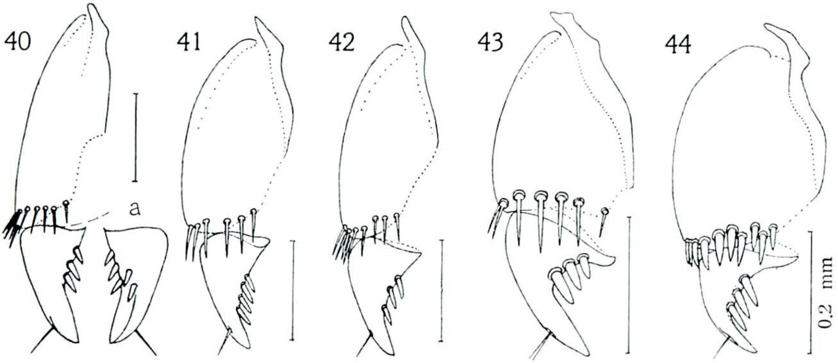
Colpodes (*Hemiliagonum*) *chujoi* JEDLIČKA, 1962, Niponius, 1 (14): 5, fig. 5 (Japan: Towada, Aomori Pref.).

Agonum speculator HAROLD: HABU, 1969, Kontyû, 37: 392–393.

Colpodes (*Eucolpodes*) *chloreis* BATES?: KRYVOLUTSKAJA, 1973, Entomofauna of the Kuril Islands: 67.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu; Shikoku; Kyushu. ? Kurils (after KRYVOLUTSKAJA, 1973). I am not certain whether this species is coexistent with the preceding *P. yamatonis* in the Kii Peninsula (Mie, Nara and Wakayama Prefectures) or not.

Remarks. The female genitalia suggest that this species is closely allied to *P. yamatonis*, but the aedeagus is stouter than in any other species of the group, with three distinct copulatory pieces inside (Fig. 39).



Figs. 40–44. Styluses in *Platynus* spp. a: apical segment in dorsal view. 40. *P. integratus* (BATES). 41. *P. tsushimanus* (HABU et BABA). 42. *P. sylphides* sp. nov. 43. *P. yamatonis* sp. nov. 44. *P. speculator* (HAROLD).

Explanations of Plates 1 to 4.

Plate 1. 1. *Platynus elainus elainus* (BATES), ♂.
2. *Platynus sylphis stichai* (JEDLIČKA), ♂.
Plate 2. 1. *Platynus sylphis honshuensis* subsp. nov., ♂.
2. *Platynus sylphis sadoensis* subsp. nov., ♂.

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[5] The identification made by BATES is doubtful.

Plate 3. Male genitalia of *Platynus elainus elainus* (Bates) from following localities.

1. Mt. Ôtaki, Nagano Pref.
2. Shiga-kôgen, Nagano Pref.
3. Todoroki-taki, Tokushima Pref.

4–6. Hirayu spa, Gifu Pref.

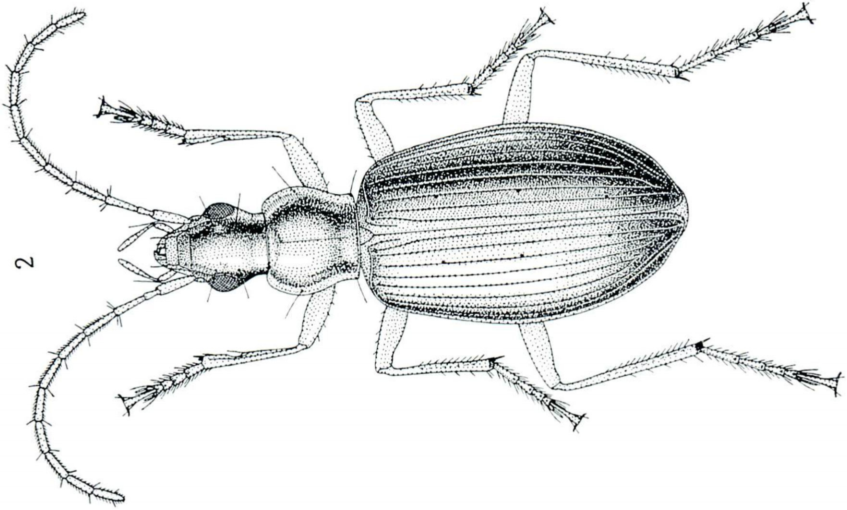
7. Kumanotaira, Gumma Pref. (cotype of *bembidioides* Jedlička).

8, 9. Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref.

Plate 4. Male genitalia of *Platynus sylphis* (Bates).

1, 2. *P. sylphis stichai* (Jedlička) from Shiga-kôgen, Nagano Pref.

3. *Do.* from Karuizawa, Nagano Pref.
4. *P. sylphis sylphis* (Bates) from Hirayu, Gifu Pref.
5. *Do.* from Mt. Raizan, Fukuoka Pref.
6. *P. sylphis honshuensis* subsp. nov. from Mt. Kitamata, Niigata Pref.
7. *Do.* from Nasutakao spa, Tochigi Pref.
8. *P. sylphis sadoensis* subsp. nov. from Sado Is., Niigata Pref.
   a: another specimen.



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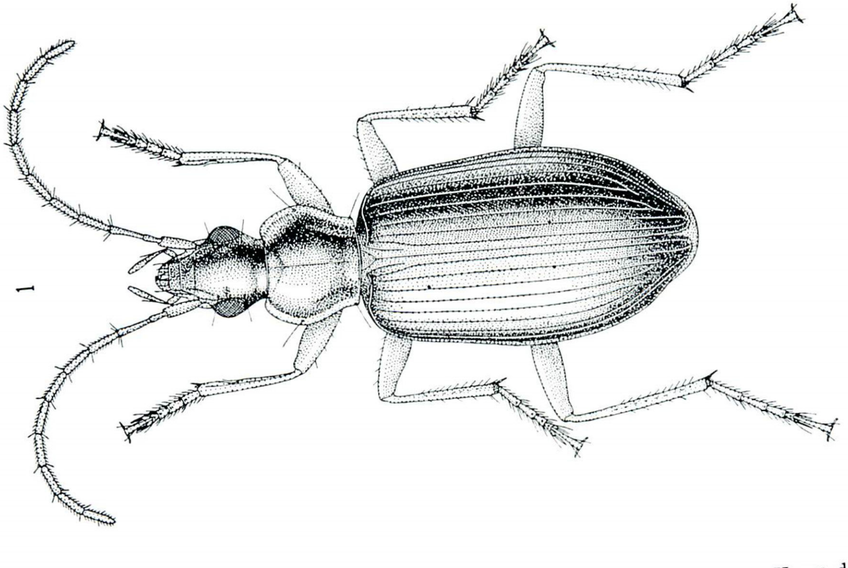

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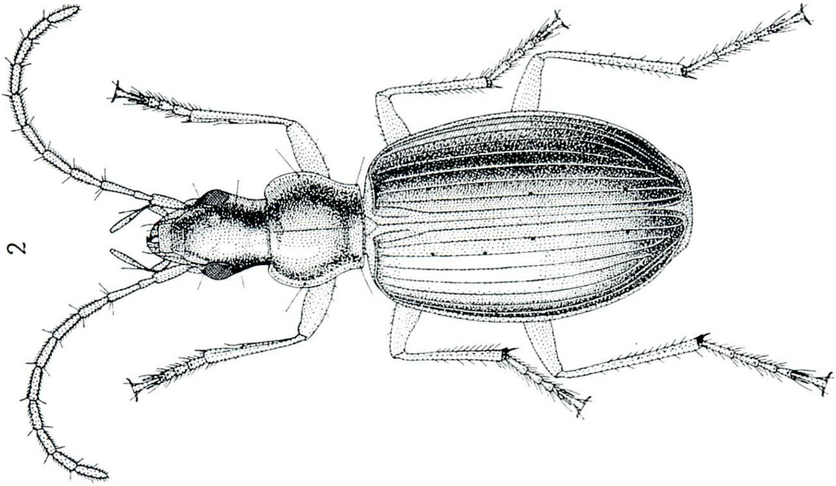
(A. Habu del.)

Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Pl. 2.

Aug., 1975.



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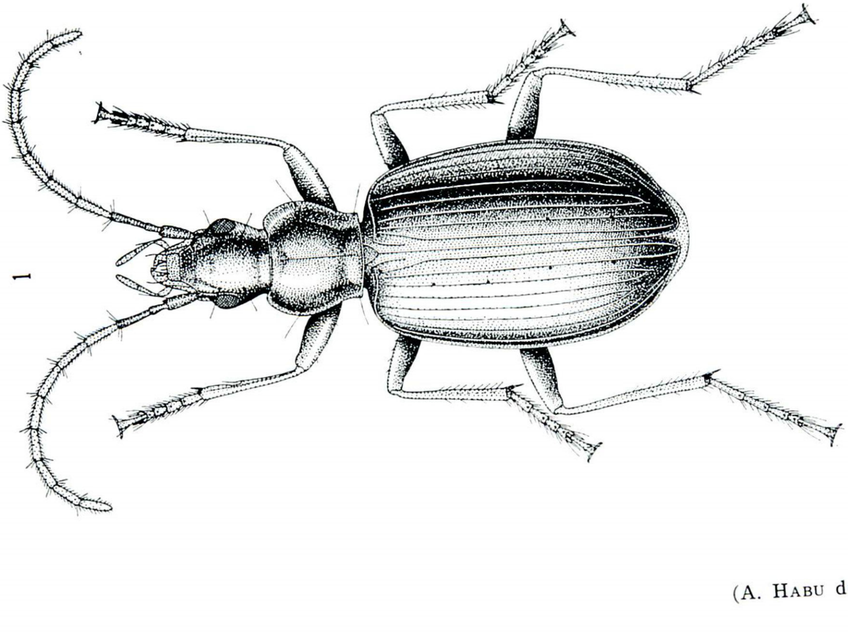

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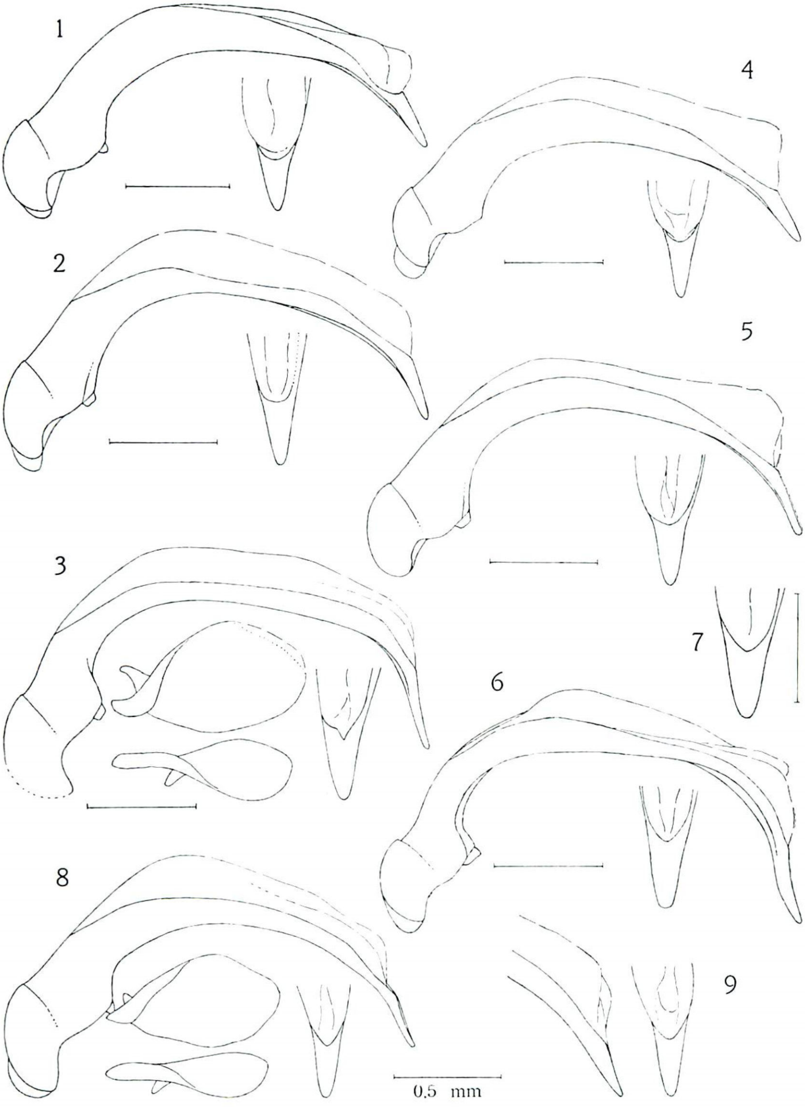
(A. Habu del.)



(A. HABU del.)

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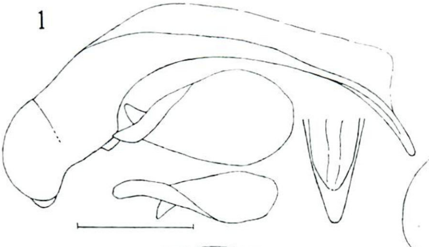

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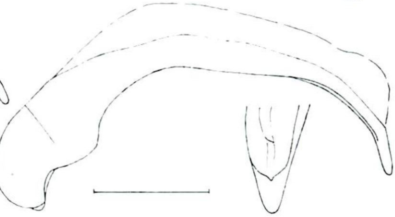

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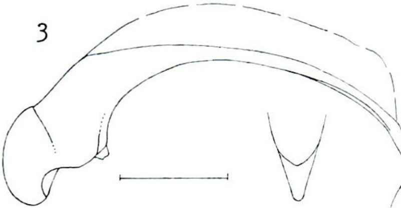

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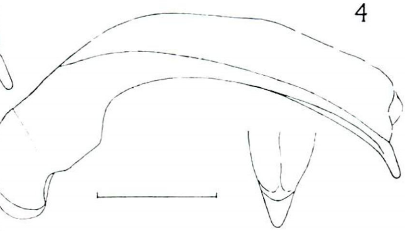

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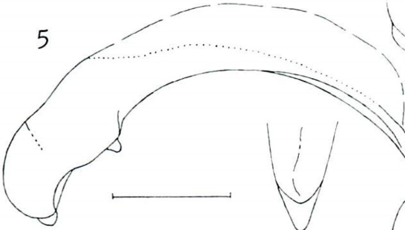

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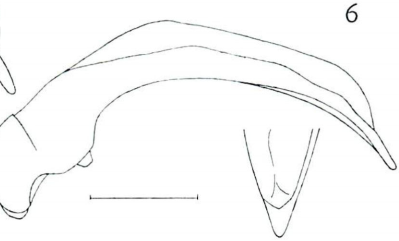

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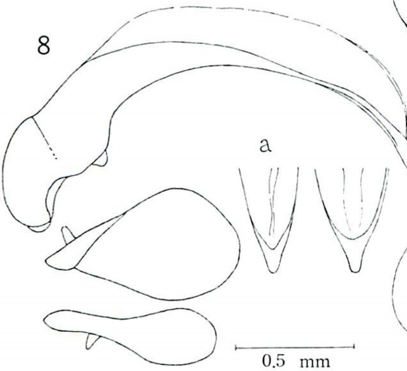

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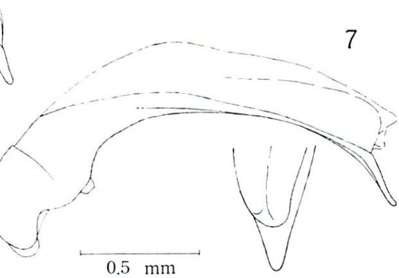


(A. Habu del.)

Mordellidae of the Bonin Islands (Coleoptera)

By SIZUMU NOMURA

Up to the present, two Mordellid-species have been described from the Bonin Islands (Ogasawara Is.). At first, H. KÔNO recorded *Glipa ogasawarensis* as endemic species in 1928, next T. NAKANE and S. NOMURA reported *Glipa asahinai* in 1950.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine many specimens of the Mordellid-beetles collected by Messrs. YOSHIHISA KUSUI, YASUAKI WATANABE and HIROSHI FUJITA from this region in 1972 and 1973. These specimens including an allotype of *Glipa asahinai* collected by Dr. S. ASAHINA are classified into 16 species, of which 10 species and 3 subspecies are new to science and described here, and one species is newly added to this fauna. All holotypes and some paratypes of the present study are preserved in my own collection, the other paratypes in the collection of Mr. Y. KUSUI and Mr. M. TAKAKUWA and the Ent. Lab. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. The whole of each line next to each figure refers to a length of 0.1 mm.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty gratitude to Dr. T. NAKANE, Messrs. Y. KUSUI, Y. WATANABE, H. FUJITA and M. TAKAKUWA for their kindness in materials

1. *Glipa (Macroglipa) ogasawarensis* KÔNO

(Pl. 5, fig. 1)

Glipa ogasawarensis KÔNO, 1928, 32, f. 2A; KÔNO, 1936, Fauna Japonica, X (VIII) 1, Mordellidae: 19, f. 11.

Neoglipa (Macroglipa) ogasawarensis: NAKANE, 1956, Ent. Rev. Japan, VII, 1: 17; NAKANE, 1957, Shin Konchû, X, 1: 53, f. 6.

Hab.: Okimura, Hahajima (1 ♀, 13 VI 1972, leg. Y. WATANABE).

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Hahajima).

2. *Glipa (Macroglipa) asahinai* NAKANE et NOMURA

(Pl. 5, fig. 2)

Glipa asahinai NAKANE et NOMURA, 1950, 3, f. 2; NOMURA, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jap., II, Coleoptera: 247, pl. 124, f. 4.

Neoglipa (Macroglipa) asahinai: NAKANE 1956, Ent. Rev. Japan, VII, 1: 17, f. 5; NAKANE, 1957: Shin Konchû, X, 1: 52.

Hab.: Hahajima (1 ♀, 30 VI 1932, leg. S. ASAHINA).

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Hahajima).

〔Ent. Rev Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 29-45, pl. 5, Aug., 1975〕

3. *Hoshihananomia katoi* subsp. *boninensis* nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 3 & 4; text fig. 1)

Differs from the nominate form in the following points. Yellowish maculations on the elytra larger than those of nominate form. Median spot along suture on each elytron semicircular, not round. Ventral maculations not silvery, but yellowish like the dorsal ones. Length: 6–6.8 mm. (excl. head & pygidium); breadth: 2.5–2.6 mm.

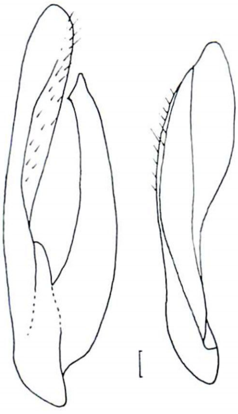
Holotype: ♂, Tsutsujiyama, Chichijima, 2 VII 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI; paratypes: 1♂, Komagari, Chichijima, 15 VII 1972, leg. Y. WATANABE; 1♀, Inokumawan, Hahajima, 12 VI 1972, leg. Y. WATANABE.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima).

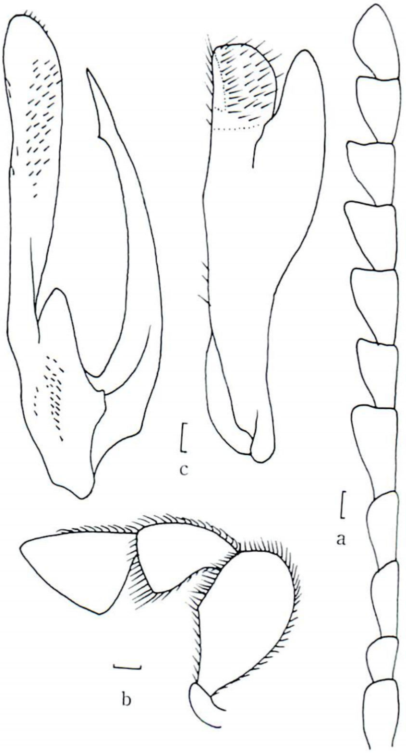
4. *Hoshihananomia trichopalpis* sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 5 & 6; text fig. 2)

Black, with basal four joints of antennae, mouth parts (except blackish terminal joint of maxillary palpi), front trochanters and front femora rufo-fuscous. Dorsal surface covered with fine recumbent fuscous pubescences, variegated with golden-yellow spots or



Text fig. 1.
Hoshihananomia katoi subsp. *boninensis* nov.: Male genitalia.



Text fig. 2.
Hoshihananomia trichopalpis sp. nov.: a. antenna (♂); b. maxillary palpus (♂); c. male genitalia.

areas as follows: Head completely, lateral and two median stripes on pronotum, the latters sometimes divided into anterior elongate and basal triangular spots, five spots on each elytron, of which 1st spot oval, at base, 2nd sagittate, at epipleura near 1st spot, 3rd semicircular, at basal third along suture, forming a perfect circle with opposite spot of each elytron, 4th obliquely oval, at the middle of elytron, 5th broad fascia, at apical fourth, narrowly missing lateral margins and suture. Ventral surface and all femora covered with recumbent golden-yellow pubescences, except fuscous areas as follows: Posterior angles of metasternum, of hind coxae and of 1st sternite, posterior parts of 2nd and 3rd sternites, apical three-fourths of pygidium and of anal sternite.

Head moderately convex, eyes oval, finely faceted, bare. Antennae broadly serrate in male, a little slender in female, with 2nd joint the shortest, 3rd and 4th slender, subequal in length to each other, twice length of 2nd, 5th to 10th strongly serrate, decreasing in length, 5th a little longer than 4th, terminal joint roundly triangular, one-fifth longer than 10th. Maxillary palpi densely pubescent, with 2nd and 3rd joints distinctly dilated in male, normal in female, terminal joint broad right-triangle in male, elongate scalene-triangle in female, its apical margin a little longer than inner one.

Pronotum broader than long (3.4: 2.6), with broadest point across at basal third, lateral margins arcuate, both angles rounded. Scutellum subtrapezoid, broader than long (0.4: 0.25), subtruncate at apex. Elytra narrower than pronotum, less than twice length of its breadth (♂, 5.9: 3.2; ♀, 5.7: 3.0), with broadest point across at base. Pygidium twice length of anal sternite, stout, attenuate to apex, which is rounded in dorsal view, obliquely truncate in profile, with dorsal and lateral longitudinal ridges on apical half. Anterior four tibiae longer than respective tarsi. Front tibiae of male slightly curved inwards and fringed with long hairs on inner side. Front tarsi of male with 1st to 4th joints tomentose on ventral face, basal joint subequal in breadth to and twice as long as 2nd. Length: 7.6–10 mm. (excl. head & pygidium); breadth: 3–3.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 1♀, Tsutsujiyama, Chichijima, 2 VII 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI; 1♀, Chichijima, 14 VII 1972, leg. ASANO; 1♂, Hyogidaira, Hahajima, 6 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima).

This species is most nearly related to *H. splendens* MIWA from the Yaeyama Is., but the body is narrower, the yellowish maculations on the pronotum forming two lateral stripes and four median spots, not separated eight spots, the pygidium is stout, rounded at apex in dorsal view.

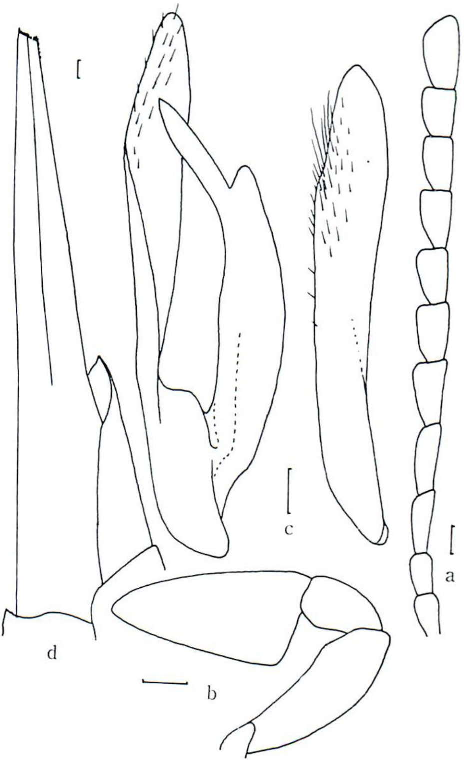
5. *Hoshihananomia kusuii* sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 7; text fig. 3)

Black, with 3rd and 4th antennal joints piceous, mouth parts rufous, except blackish maxillary palpi and terminal joint of labial palpi. Surface of body, all femora and hind tibiae covered with fine recumbent golden-yellow pubescences, except fuscous areas as follows: A median elongate stripe and two lateral small spots on pronotum, scutellum, elytra (except fulvous maculations), posterior angles of hind coxae and of basal two sternites, posterior areas of 3rd to anal sternites and apical three-fourths of pygidium. Each elytron decorated with three golden-yellow maculations, of which 1st spot at base, hook-shaped, touching epipleura and suture, apparently composed of confluent spot, 2nd at middle along suture, oval, 3rd behind, round, emarginate anteriorly, narrowly missing suture and lateral margin.

Head moderately convex, eyes oval, finely faceted, bare. Antennae broadly serrate, with 2nd joint the shortest, 3rd and 4th slender, subequal in length to each other, twice length of 2nd, 5th to 10th serrate, decreasing in length and in breadth, 5th half longer than its width, terminal joint elongate triangle, a fourth longer than 10th. Maxillary palpi with 2nd joint normal, not dilated in male, terminal joint elongate scalene-triangle, apical margin twice length of inner one.

Pronotum one-third broader than long (♂, 2.8 : 2.1 ; ♀, 3.1 : 2.2), with broadest point across at basal third, lateral margins arcuate, both angles rounded. Scutellum shield-form, broader than long, with apex broadly rounded. Elytra cuneiform, about twice as long



Text fig. 3.

Hoshihananomia kusuii sp. nov.: a. antenna (♂); b. maxillary palpus (♂); c. male genitalia; d. pygidium.

as width (♂, 5.1 : 2.5 ; ♀, 5.8 : 2.9), with broadest point across at base. Pygidium slender, attenuate to apex, which is pointed in dorsal view, obliquely truncate or pointed in profile, 2.5 times (♂) or 3.5 times (♀) as long as anal sternite, with dorsal and lateral longitudinal ridges on apical two-thirds. Anterior four tibiae longer than respective tarsi. Front tibiae slightly curved inwards in male, straight in female. Basal joint of front tarsi half longer than 2nd, subequal in breadth with following joints in male, narrower in female. Length : ♂, 6.2-7.3 mm. ; ♀, 7-8 mm. (excl. head & pygidium) ; breadth : ♂, 2.4-2.8 mm. ; ♀, 3.1 mm.

Holotype : ♂, paratypes : 1♂, 1♀, Tsutsujiyama, Chichijima, 9 VII 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI ; 1♀, Fukiagedani, Chichijima, 12 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA ; 1♀, Kitamura, Hahajima, 23 X 1973, leg. T. KOBAYASHI.

Distribution : Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima).

This is somewhat related to *H. auromaculata* CHÛJÔ in having dorsal and lateral longitudinal ridges of the pygidium and the structure of the male genitalia, but it may easily be separated from the latter in the different pattern of yellowish maculations on the pronotum and elytra, the slender and acuminate pygidium.

6. *Hoshihananomia ochrothorax* sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 8)

Black, with basal four joints of antennae, basal three joints of maxillary palpi rufo-fuscous, spurs of hind tibiae piceous. Surface of body covered with fine recumbent fuscous pubescences, except for following golden-yellow areas or markings : Head, pronotum (except two small black spots on each side near base), scutellum, basal margin and four spots on each elytron, ventral sides of thorax, hind coxae (except basal area and lateral subtriangular spot), median area and anterior angles of basal two sternites, basal half of median area and anterior angles of 3rd and 4th ones, basal part of anal sternite and pygidium, all femora and tibiae. Each elytron with 1st spot at the middle near base, elongate oval, feebly oblique, 2nd situated between 1st and lateral margin, small, oval, 3rd along suture in front of the middle, elongate oval, 4th at apical fourth, round, emarginate anteriorly and posteriorly, missing suture and lateral margin.

Head moderately convex, eyes oval, finely faceted, bare. Antennae broadly serrate, shorter than breadth of head in female, with 2nd joint a little shorter than 1st, 3rd and 4th subequal in length to each other, slender and a little longer than 2nd, 5th to 10th serrate, gradually decreasing in length and in breadth, 5th a little longer than 4th, 1.7 times as long as its breadth, terminal joint roundly triangular, a fifth longer than 10th. Maxillary palpi with 2nd joint elongate, terminal one elongate scalene-triangle, apical margin 2.5 times as long as inner one. Pronotum one-third broader than long (4.4 : 3.3), with broadest point across at basal fourth, lateral margins arcuate, front angles widely rounded, hind ones subrectangular, but rounded at tip. Scutellum triangular, broader than long (0.6 : 0.4), rounded at apex. Elytra cuneiform, about twice as long as its breadth (8.0 : 4.2), broadest at base. Pygidium stout, three times as long as anal sternite, attenuate to apex, which is narrowly rounded in dorsal view, with dorsal and lateral longitudinal ridges on apical half. Front tibiae nearly straight in female. Anterior four tibiae a little longer than respective tarsi. Hind tibiae as long as basal two tarsal joints together. Length : 8.5–10 mm. (excl. head & pygidium) ; breadth : 3.8–4.4 mm.

Holotype : ♀, Mikazukiyama, Chichijima, 14 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita ; paratypes : 1♀, Fukurozawa, Chichijima, 19 VII 1972, leg. Y. Kusui ; 1♀, Kohmoridani, Hahajima, 6 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita.

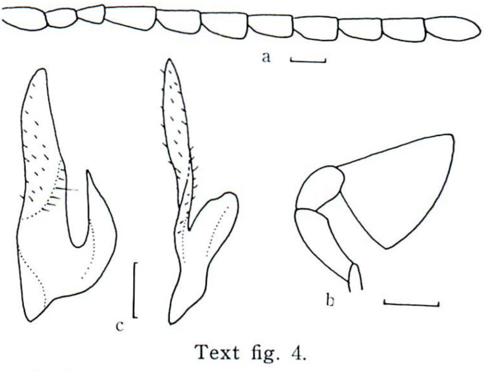
Distribution : Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima).

This species somewhat resembles to *H. kurosai* Chûjô et Nakane, but it may easily be distinguished from the latter in the pattern of yellow pubescences on the pronotum.

7. *Variimorda ihai* subsp. *boninensis* nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 9 ; text fig. 4)

Differs from the nominate form by the smaller body and lacking dark maculations on the abdominal sternites, whereas in the nominate form the body larger (5.25–6.2 mm.), the abdominal sternites with dark maculations of fuscous pubescences on post-lateral areas. Length : 3.7–4.1 mm. (excl. head & pygidium) ; breadth : 1.2–1.4 mm.



Text fig. 4.

Variimorda ihai subsp. *boninensis* nov. : a. antenna (♂) ; b. maxillary palpus (♂) ; c. male genitalia.

Holotype : ♂, Chichijima, 3 V 1973, leg. K. Anno; paratype: 1♂, Okimura, Hahajima, 9 VI 1972, leg. Y. Watanabe.

Distribution : Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima).

8. *Ermischiella castanea* (Boheman) comb. nov.

(Text fig. 5)

Mordella castanea BOHEMAN, 1858, Eugenies Resa. Ins. Col.: 108.

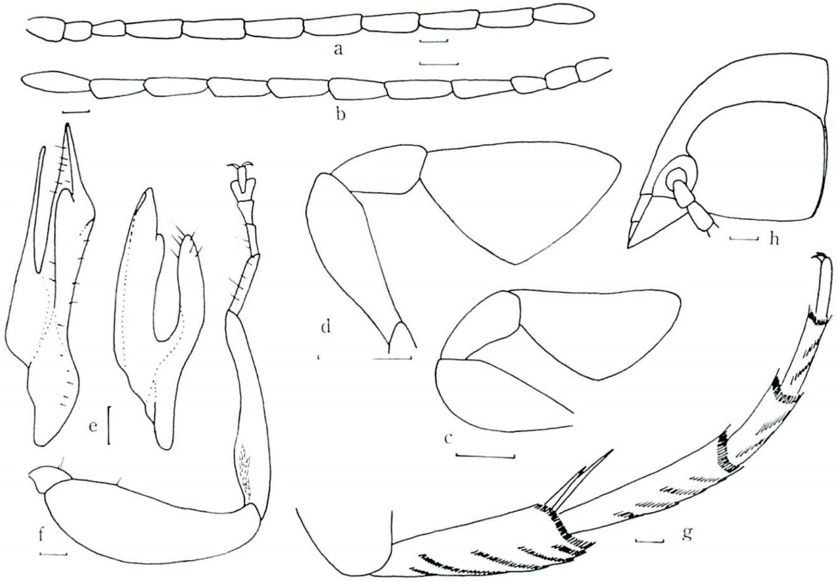
Mordellistena castanea: BLAIR, 1942, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull., 172: 59.

Dellamora castanea: RAY, 1949, B. P. Bishop Mus., XIX, 16: 317.

Glipostenoda castanea: ERMISCH, 1954, Arkiv för Zoologi, VI, 19: 427.

Hab.: Chichijima: Kiyose (2♂, 8 VI 1972, leg. Y. WATANABE); Yoakeyama (1♀, 11 VI 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI); Hase (6♂, 3♀, 11 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA); Chuohyama (3♀, 11 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA); Asahiyama (2♂, 1♀, 15 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA); Oogiura (1♂, 1♀, 10 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA); Mikazukiyama (1♂, 1♀, 1 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA); Hahajima: Hyogidaira (1♀, 8 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA).

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima), Guam, New Caledonia, Samoa, Fiji Is.



Text fig. 5.

Ermischiella castanea (BOHEMAN): a. antenna (♂); b. ditto (♀); c. maxillary palpus (♂); d. ditto (♀); e. male genitalia; f. front leg (♂); g. hind leg; h. head in profile (♂).

9. *Ermischiella nigriceps* sp. nov.

(Text fig. 6)

Rufous, head blackish, clypeus rufo-fuscous, antennae, maxillary palpi and anterior four femora fulvous. Surface of body covered with fuscous pubescences which have golden lustre in some light.

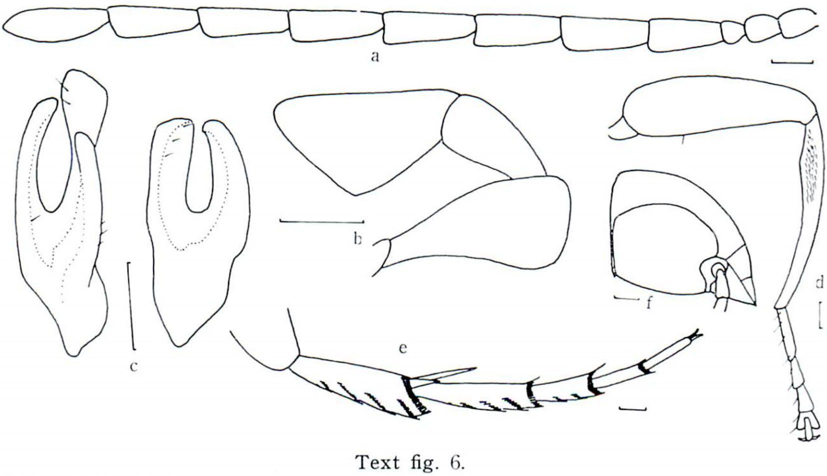
Eyes large, circular, emarginate anteriorly, a little narrower than frons between them in dorsal view. Antennae filiform, about 2.2 mm. in length, with 3rd joint slender, as long as 2nd, 4th about 2.3 times as long as 3rd, slightly broadened to apex, terminal joint one-sixth longer than preceding one. Maxillary palpi with 2nd joint dilated, about 1.8 times as long as breadth, terminal one broad scalene-triangle, with apical margin a little shorter than inner one.

Pronotum one-fourth broader than long (1.0 : 0.8), with broadest point across at basal third. Scutellum broad triangle, with apex rounded. Elytra a little longer than twice of its breadth (2.3 : 1.0), with apex separately rounded. Pygidium gradually narrowed to apex, slightly curved downwards, twice length of anal sternite, with apex sharp, but feebly truncate in dorsal view. Front femora of male each with a short blackish bristle at basal third of anterior margin. Front tibiae of male stout and pubescent near base, slender in apical half, somewhat curved inwards. Combs of hind legs strongly oblique, 4; 3, 2, 0. Hind tibiae with 3rd comb the longest, reaching less than halfway across tibial outer surface. Inner spur of hind tibiae twice length of outer one and a little longer than half of basitarsi. Length: 3.1 mm. (excl. head & pygidium); breadth: 1.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Yoakeyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1972, leg. Y. Kusui.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima).

This is very closely related to *E. chichijimana*, but differs from the latter in the longer antennae, the blackish head, a little smaller eyes, the more dilated 2nd joint of maxillary palpi and the stout and pubescent basal part of front tibiae of the male.



Text fig. 6.

Ermischiella nigriceps sp. nov.: a. antenna (♂); b. maxillary palpus (♂); c. male genitalia; d. front leg (♂); e. hind leg; f. head in profile (♂).

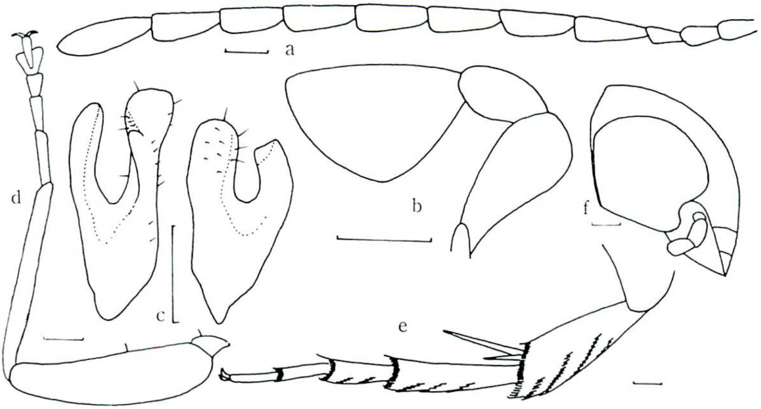
10. *Ermischiella chichijimana* sp. nov.

(Text fig. 7)

Body rufous, with head darker, antennae, maxillary palpi and front legs fulvous, combs of legs black. Surface of body covered with fuscous pubescences which have golden lustre in some light.

Eyes large, circular, emarginate anteriorly, as broad as frons between them in dorsal view. Antennae filiform, about 1.7 mm. in length, with 3rd joint as long as 2nd, 4th about 1.7 times as long as 3rd, slightly broadened to apex, terminal joint one-third longer than 10th. Maxillary palpi with 2nd joint moderately dilated, twice as long as its breadth, terminal one broad-isosceles triangle.

Pronotum one-fourth broader than long (0.95 : 0.75), with broadest point across at basal fourth, both angles rounded, lateral margins nearly straight in profile. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra 2.3 times as long as its breadth (2.4 : 1.05), with apex separately rounded. Pygidium about twice length of anal sternite, stout on basal half, then attenuate to apex, slightly curved downwards, with apex feebly truncate. Front femora of male each with a short fuscous bristle at basal third of anterior margin. Front tibiae of male slender and slightly curved downwards. Combs of hind legs strongly oblique, 3–4 ; 3, 2, 0. Hind tibiae with 3rd comb the longest, extending halfway across outer surface. Inner spur of hind tibiae twice length of outer one and a little longer than half of basitarsi. Length : 3.15 mm. (excl. head & pygidium) ; breadth : 1.05 mm.



Text fig. 7.

Ermischiella chichijimana sp. nov. : a. antenna (♂) ; b. maxillary palpus (♂) ; c. male genitalia ; d. front leg (♂) ; e. hind leg ; f. head in profile (♂).

Holotype: ♂, Komagari, Chichijima, 22 VI 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima).

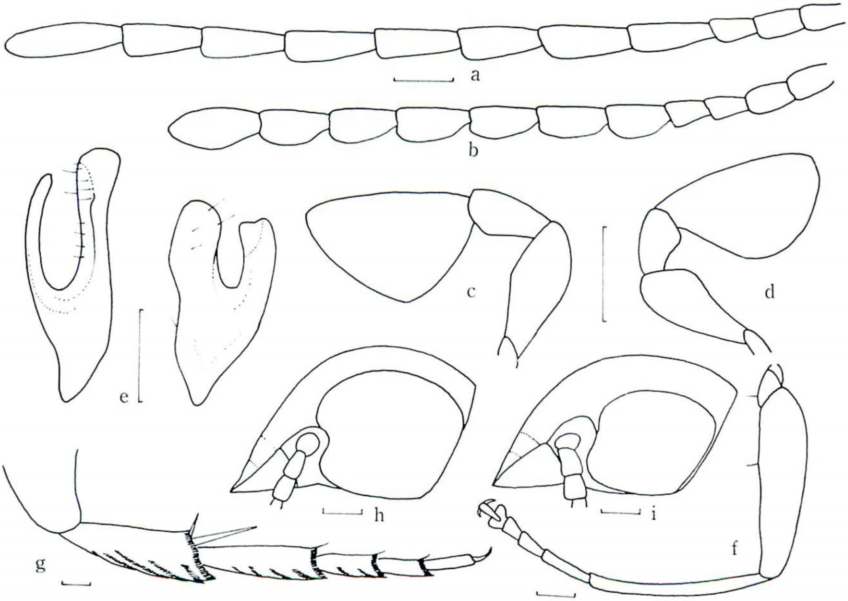
This species is somewhat nearly related to *E. fukiensis* (ERMISCH) in the form of antennae and the combs of hind legs, but separated from the latter by the dilated 2nd and terminal joints of maxillary palpi and the large and emarginated eyes.

11. *Ermischiella hahajimana* sp. nov.

(Text fig. 8)

Body piceous, rarely rufo-fuscous, with head and combs of legs black, maxillary palpi and front femora fulvous, legs rufous, sometimes sides and base of pronotum and margins of elytra paler. Surface of body covered with fine recumbent fuscous hairs which have golden lustre in some light.

Eyes large, circular, more than half breadth of frons between them in male, subrhombic, one-third as broad as frons in female, emarginate anteriorly in both sexes. Maxillary palpi with 2nd joint somewhat dilated in male, terminal joint broad-triangular, its apical margin longer than inner one in male, shorter in female. Antennae filiform, with 4th joint



Text fig. 8.

Ermischiella hahajimana sp. nov.: a. antenna (♂); b. ditto (♀); c. maxillary palpus (♂); d. ditto (♀); e. male genitalia; f. front leg (♂); g. hind leg; h. head in profile (♂); i. ditto (♀).

subequal in length to 3rd in female, twice length of 3rd in male, last joint half longer than 10th.

Pronotum broader than long (0.9 : 0.7), with lateral margins nearly straight in profile, hind angles rounded. Elytra 2.2 times as long as its breadth (2.15 : 0.95), with apex separately rounded. Pygidium slender, twice length of anal sternite, very slightly curved downwards in male, nearly straight, a little shorter in female. Front femora and front trochanters each with a blackish bristle at anterior margin. Front tibiae of male slender, weakly curved. Combs of hind legs strongly oblique, 4 ; 3, 2, 0. Hind tibiae with 3rd comb the longest, hind tibiae and basitarsi each with a basal rudimentary comb. Outer terminal spur of hind tibiae twice length of inner one, a little longer than half of basitarsi. Length : 2.5–3 mm. (excl. head & pygidium) ; breadth : 0.9–0.95 mm.

Holotype : ♂, paratypes : 6♂, 7♀, Kohmoridani, Hahajima, 7 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA.

Distribution : Bonin Is. (Hahajima).

This is very remarkable species upon the generic separation. Fourth antennal joint longer than 3rd in the male, subequal to 3rd like the character of the genus *Glipostenoda* in the female.

12. *Glipostenoda pseudexcisa* sp. nov.

(Text fig. 9)

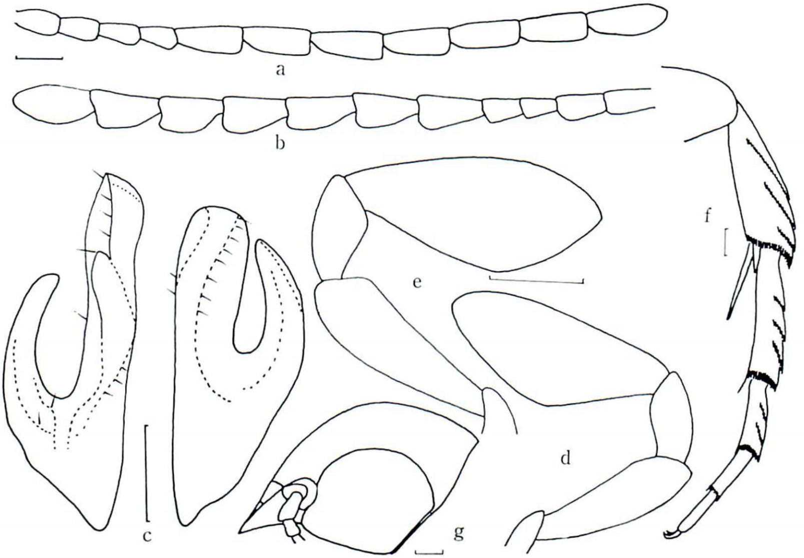
Body rufous, with maxillary palpi and front femora fulvous. Surface of body covered with fine recumbent fuscous hairs which have golden lustre in some light.

Eyes large, circular, emarginate anteriorly, more than one-third breadth of frons in male, somewhat smaller in female. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi elongate triangle, with apical margin subequal in length to inner one in male, shorter in female. Antennae feebly serrate in male, rather strongly serrate in female, with 5th joint three-fourths longer than 4th, 5th to 10th about 2.7 times (♂) or 2.0 times (♀) as long as respective breadth. Pronotum broader than long (♂, 1.2 : 0.95 ; ♀, 1.25 : 0.95), with lateral margins nearly straight in profile, hind angles rounded. Elytra about 2.5 (♂) or 2.3 (♀) times as long as its breadth, subparallel, with apex separately rounded. Pygidium slender, twice length of anal sternite, slightly curved downwards in male, nearly straight in female. Anal sternite of female narrowly, deeply cleft at apex. Front femora and front trochanters each with a blackish bristle at anterior margin in male. Combs of hind legs strongly oblique, 3–4 ; 3, 2, 0. Hind tibiae with 3rd comb the longest, inner terminal spur three times as long as outer one and a little longer than half length of basitarsi. Length : 3.3–4.5 mm. (excl. head & pygidium) ; breadth : 1.0–1.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 5♂, Komagari, Chichijima, 22 VI 1972, leg. Y. Kusui; 2♂, 1♀, Yoakeyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1972, leg. Y. Kusui; 3♀, Oogiura, Chichijima, 10 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita; 3♂ 3♀, Fukiagedani, Chichijima, 12 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita; 1♂, 1♀, Hase, Chichijima, 11 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita; 1♂, 3♀, Chuohyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita; 1♂, 3♀, Hyogidaira, Hahajima, 8 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita; 1♀, Kohmoridani, Hahajima, 7 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima).

This is very closely related to *G. excisa* Nomura from Ryukyu, but it differs from the latter in the more strongly serrated antennae, the circular eyes, the slenderer and more curved pygidium of the male, and the different shape of the male genitalia.



Text fig 9.

Glipostenoda pseudexcisa sp. nov.: a. antenna (♂); b. ditto (♀); c. male genitalia; d. maxillary palpus (♂); e. ditto (♀); f. hind leg; g. head in profile (♂).

13. *Falsomordellistena formosana* subsp. *boninensis* nov.

Differs from the nominate subspecies in the following points. Pronotum and shoulders of elytra fulvous, head, four anterior tibiae and tarsi fuscous. Antennae somewhat slender, with 5th to 10th joints a little longer than twice of respective breadth in female. Combs of hind legs 4; 3, 2, 0-2. Third tarsal joint with two rudimentary combs. Length: 4.6 mm. (excl. head & pygidium); breadth: 1.6 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Kohmoridani, Hahajima, 7 VI 1973, leg. H. Fujita.

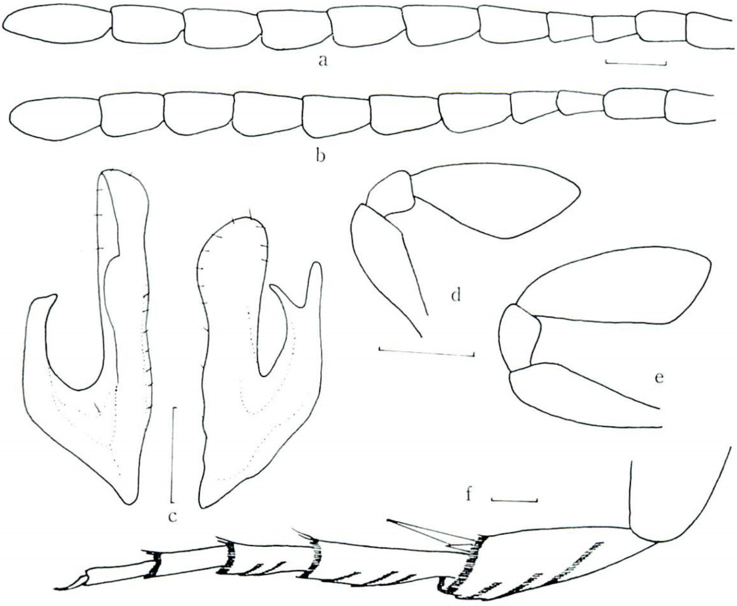
Distribution: Bonin Is. (Hahajima).

14. *Falsomordellistena rosseoloides* sp. nov.

(Text fig. 10)

Body black, with hind femora piceous, the rest of legs (except blackish combs), basal four antennal joints rufous to rufo-fuscous, maxillary palpi fulvous. Dorsal surface clothed with fuscous hairs which have gold-violet lustre in some light, hairs of ventral surface and basal part of pygidium with yellowish lustre.

Eyes small, oval, finely faceted, not emarginate anteriorly. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi elongate triangle, with apical margin a little (♂) or distinctly (♀) shorter than inner one. Antennae filiform, feebly serrate, with 5th to 10th joints twice (♂) or 1.5 times (♀) as long as respective breadth, terminal joint one-third longer than preceding. Pronotum a little broader than long (♂, 0.85 : 0.75 ; ♀, 1.2 : 1.0), with lateral margins nearly straight in profile, hind angles obtusely angulate, but rounded at tip. Elytra twice as long as its breadth (♂, 1.8 : 0.85 ; ♀, 2.4 : 1.2), with apex separately rounded, sometimes rather angulate at each tip. Pygidium rather stout on basal half, thence attenuate to apex,



Text fig. 10.

Falsomordellistena rosseoloides sp. nov. : a. antenna (♂) ; b. ditto (♀) ; c. male genitalia ; d. maxillary palpus (♂) ; e. ditto (♀) ; f. hind leg.

twice length of anal sternite, weakly curved downwards in male, nearly straight in female. Anal sternite of female emarginate at apex. Combs of hind legs strongly oblique, 3; 3, 2, 0. Hind tibiae with 3rd comb the longest, reaching to middle of outer surface, inner terminal spur a little longer than half of basitarsi, about three times as long as outer one. Length: 2.5–3.4 mm. (excl. head & pygidium); breadth: 0.85–1.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 7♂, 5♀, Yoakeyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima).

This species belongs to the group of *F. altestrigata* MARSEUL, but it differs from the other species of this group in lacking fulvous maculations of the hairs on the elytra and the different shape of the male genitalia. This is somewhat related to *Glipostenoda rosseola* MARSEUL, but the eyes small, oval, finely faceted, not emarginate anteriorly.

15. *Falsomordellistena pseudalpigena* sp. nov.

(Text fig. 11)

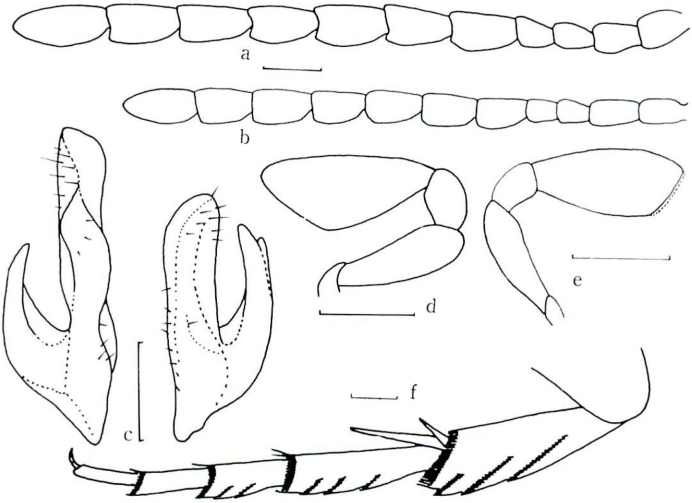
Body black, with legs, basal four antennal joints rufous, greater part of middle and hind femora fuscous to piceous, sometimes sides and base of pronotum, shoulders of elytra, inner areas of hind coxae and apical two-thirds of anal sternite rufous, rarely greater part of body rufous, except blackish head, middle of pronotum, apical area of elytra, pygidium, 5th–11th antennal joints and combs of legs. Surface of body clothed with fine recumbent fulvous hairs, elytra (except sutural and basal margins and basal half of lateral margins) and pygidium (except basal part) covered with fuscous ones.

Eyes small, oval, finely faceted, not emarginate anteriorly. Antennae filiform, feebly serrate, with 5th to 10th joints twice (♂) or 1.6 times (♀) as long as respective breadth, terminal joint one-fourth longer than preceding. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi elongate triangle, with apical margin subequal in length to or a little shorter than inner one in male, distinctly shorter in female. Pronotum a little broader than long (0.85: 0.7), with lateral margins nearly straight in profile, hind angles broadly rounded. Elytra a little longer than twice length of breadth (1.85: 0.85) with apex separately rounded. Pygidium somewhat stout on basal half, thence attenuate to apex, twice length of anal sternite, nearly straight, very slightly curved downwards in both sexes. Anal sternite of female emarginate at apex. Combs of hind legs strongly oblique, 3; 3, 2, 0. Inner terminal spur of hind tibiae three times as long as outer one, a little longer than half of basitarsi. Length: 2.2–2.9 mm. (excl. head & pygidium); breadth: 0.75–1.05 mm.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 20♂, 8♀, Yoakeyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI; 1♂, 1♀, Komagari, Chichijima, 22 VI 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI; 1♂, Kiyose, Chichijima, 8 VI 1972, leg. Y. WATANABE; 1♂, Chuohyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima).

This species is nearly related to *F. alpigena* TOKEJI, but the terminal joint of maxillary palpi with apical margin not distinctly shorter, but subequal in length to inner one in male, the anal sternite emarginate at apex in female.



Text fig. 11.

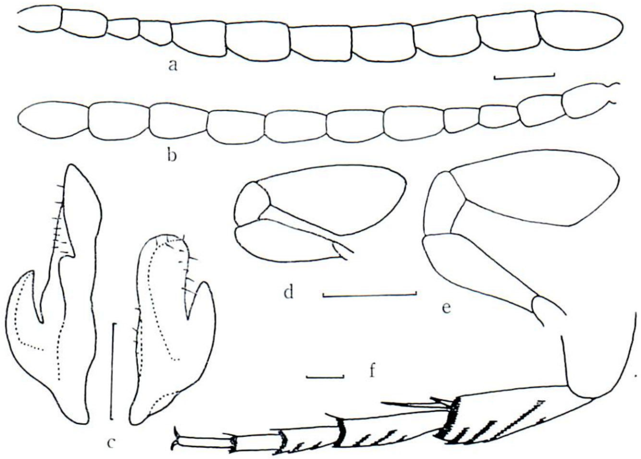
Falsomordellistena pseudalpigena sp. nov.: a. antenna (♂); b. ditto (♀); c. male genitalia; d. maxillary palpus (♂); e. ditto (♀); f. hind leg.

16. *Falsomordellistena watanabei* sp. nov.

(Text fig. 12)

Body black, with legs, basal four antennal joints rufous, the rest of antennae, greater part of middle and hind femora piceous to fuscous, combs of legs black, maxillary palpi fulvous. Surface of body clothed with fine recumbent fulvous hairs, median stripe of each elytron and pygidium (except basal part) bearing fuscous ones, sometimes elytra entirely covered with fulvous ones.

Eyes small, oval, finely faceted. Antennae filiform, feebly serrate, with 5th to 10th joints twice (♂) or 1.5 times (♀) as long as respective breadth, terminal joint half (♂) or one-third (♀) longer than preceding.



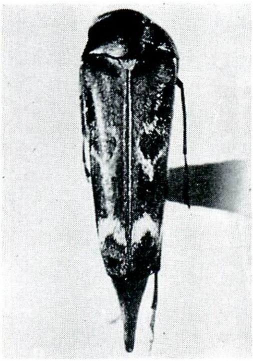
Text fig. 12.
Falsomordellistena watanabei sp. nov.: a. antenna (♂); b. ditto (♀); c. male genitalia; d. maxillary palpus (♂); e. ditto (♀); f. hind leg.

Terminal joint of maxillary palpi elongate triangle, with apical margin shorter than inner one in both sexes. Pronotum broader than long (♂, 0.75 : 0.65; ♀, 0.85 : 0.7), with lateral margins nearly straight in profile, hind angles rounded. Elytra a little more than twice length of breadth (♂, 1.75 : 0.75; ♀, 2.0 : 0.85), with apex separately rounded. Pygidium twice length of anal sternite, slender in male, rather stout in female, attenuate to apex, very slightly curved downwards in both sexes. Anal sternite not emarginate at apex in both sexes. Combs of hind legs strongly oblique, 3; 3, 2, 0. Inner terminal spur of hind tibiae three or four times as long as outer one and a little longer than half of basitarsi. Length: 2.3–3.2 mm. (excl. head & pygidium); breadth: 0.7–1.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 6♂, 8♀, Yoakeyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1972, leg. Y KUSUI; 3♂, 1♀, Komagari, Chichijima, 22 VI 1972, leg. Y. KUSUI; 3♂, Inokumawan, Hahajima, 12 VI 1972, leg. Y. WATANABE; 14♂, 2♀, Chuohyama, Chichijima, 11 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA; 2♂, Kohmoridani, Hahajima, 7 VI 1973, leg. H. FUJITA.

Distribution: Bonin Is. (Chichijima & Hahajima).

This is very closely related to the preceding species, but the body almost black, the pubescences of surface fine and recumbent, the pygidium gradually attenuate to apex, the anal sternite of the female not emarginate at apex, and the shape of the male genitalia quite different as figured.



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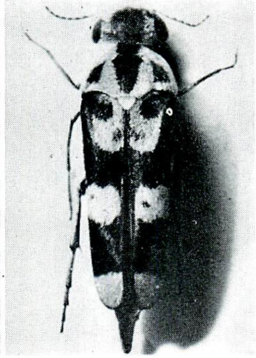

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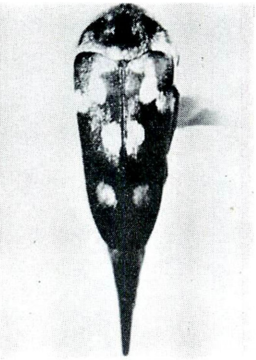

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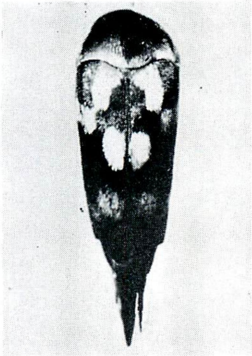

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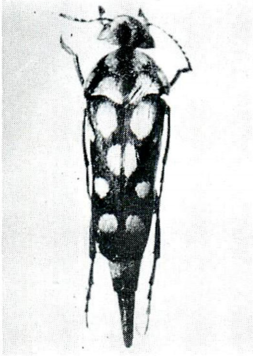

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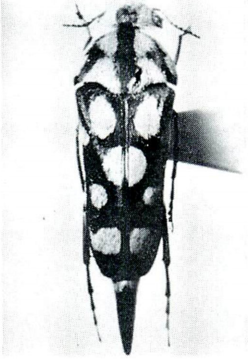

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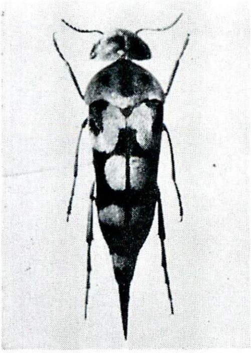

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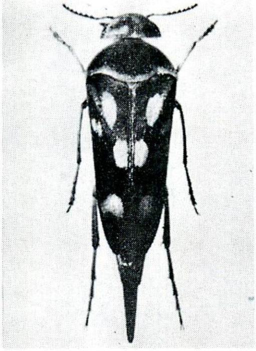

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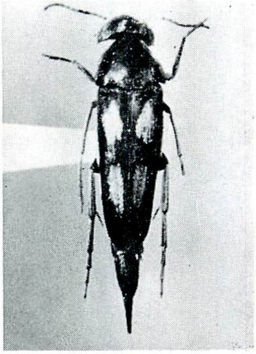

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(S. Nomura photo.)

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Nakane, T. et Nomura, S., 1950, New or little known Coleoptera from Japan and its adjacent regions: Trans. Kansai Ent. Soc., XV, 1: 1-17.

Explanation of Plate 5.

1. *Glipa* (*Macroglipa*) *ogasawarensis* Kôno (♀)
2. *Glipa* (*Macroglipa*) *asahinai* Nakane et Nomura (♀)
3. *Hoshihananomia katoi* subsp. *boninensis* nov. (♂)
4. ditto (♀)
5. *Hoshihananomia trichopalpis* sp. nov. (♂)
6. ditto (♀)
7. *Hoshihananomia kusuii* sp. nov. (♀)
8. *Hoshihananomia ochrothorax* sp. nov. (♀)
9. *Variimorda ihai* subsp. *boninensis* nov. (♂)

摘　　要

本文において筆者は小笠原諸島のハナノミ科の2既知種に加え，10新種・3新亜種の記載をし，1種を記録した．これら16種の和名は次のようにしたい．(*印は新称)．

1. *Glipa* (*Macroglipa*) *ogasawarensis* Kôno　オガサワラオビハナノミ
2. *Glipa* (*Macroglipa*) *asahinai* Nakane et Nomura　キンモンオビハナノミ
3. *Hoshihananomia katoi boninensis* Nomura　ニセキボシハナノミ
4. *Hoshihananomia trichopalpis* Nomura　オガサワラキボシハナノミ*
5. *Hoshihananomia kusuii* Nomura　クスイキボシハナノミ*
6. *Hoshihananomia ochrothorax* Nomura　キムネキボシハナノミ*
7. *Variimorda ihai boninensis* Nomura　ヨツモンハナノミ
8. *Ermischiella castanea* (Boheman)　クリイロヒメハナノミ*
9. *Ermischiella nigriceps* Nomura　ズグロヒメハナノミ*
10. *Ermischiella chichijimana* Nomura　チチジマヒメハナノミ*
11. *Ermischiella hahajimana* Nomura　ハハジマヒメハナノミ*
12. *Glipostenoda pseudexcisa* Nomura　ニセサケオヒメハナノミ*
13. *Falsomordellistena formosana boninensis* Nomura　タイワンヒメハナノミ
14. *Falsomordellistena rosseoloides* Nomura　ニセチャイロヒメハナノミ*
15. *Falsomordellistena pseudalpigena* Nomura　ニセミヤマヒメハナノミ*
16. *Falsomordellistena watanabei* Nomura　ワタナベヒメハナノミ*

A New Species of Genus *Stenomordella* ERMISCH from Is. Amami-Ôshima with a New Record (Col., Mordellidae)

By YOSHIMI KIYOYAMA

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA for his constant guidance and kind help in literature, materials and various ways. I am also very thankful to Messrs. S. NOMURA, Y. KUROSAWA, M. OHKURA, H. ISHIDA, M. T. CHÛJÔ, Y. HAYASHI, Y. KIMURA and Y. MAEDA, for their kind help in literature and some ways. On the other hand, my deep acknowledgement is due to Mr. T. OCHI for kindness of giving materials.

Stenomordella ochii sp. nov.

Blackish brown to black, elytra yellowish brown, but their lateral and sutural sides narrowly margined with black as figure (fig. 1); mouth organs (except all apices of mandibles and of terminal joints of maxillary palpi), apex of head, basal three joints of antennae, metathorax, base and hind margins of metacoxae, middle part of 1st sternite only in ♀, and hind tibial spurs reddish brown. Legs also reddish brown, but sometimes partly darkened, especially in middle and hind legs, whose tibiae or tarsi blackish at apices, and of femora rather always black. Body covered with brown and whitish yellow pubescence, the latter covers as followings: Head, apical and basal margins (except median lobe) of pronotum, basal margins of scutellum and of elytra, metacoxae, basal margin of 1st sternite, latero-basal corners of basal four sternites, basal part of pygidium, and hind femora. In ♀ each elytron at apical fourth with an oblong and vague spot formed by yellowish pubescence (in examined one ♀).

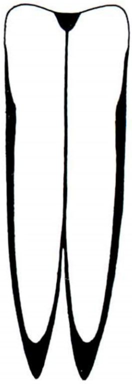

Fig. 1.
Elytra, ♂.

Head strongly convex, finely and densely punctured; genae (behind eye) very narrow; eyes rather large, oval as in *Mordellistena*, finely granulated and pubescent; maxillary palpi slender, of terminal joint spindle-form in both sexes, a little truncated at apex (fig. 2). Antennae long, in ♂ almost filiform, in ♀ weakly serrate (less than that

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〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 46–48, Aug., 1975〕

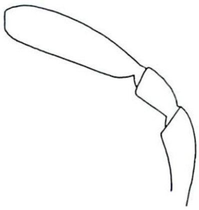

Fig. 2. Maxillary palpus, ♂.

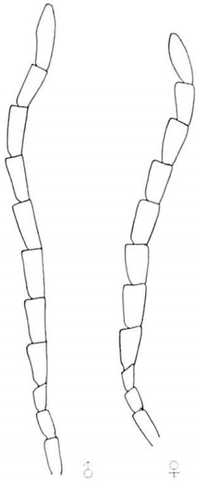

Fig. 3. Antennae.

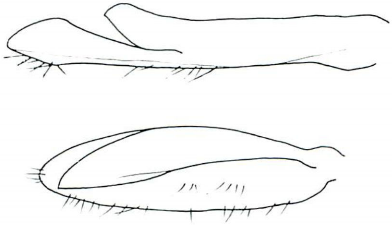

Fig. 4. Paramere of ♂ genitalia.

of *S. longeantennalis*); basal two joints narrow and cylindrical, 1st distinctly longer than 2nd, nearly twice as long as its width, 3rd weakly dilated to apex, subequal in length to 2nd; in ♂ 4th to 10th are 2.1–2.5 times as long as the respective width, 4th is nearly as long as 5th, 8th or 10th, and is 1.6 times as long or wide as 3rd, 6th, 7th and 9th subequal in length to each other and a little longer than 4th, last joint is the longest and three-fifths longer than 10th; in ♀ 4th to 10th are 1.8 times as long as the respective width and subequal in length to each other, but 9th is a little longer than the other six joints, 4th is 1.5 times as long and 1.7 times as wide as 3rd, last joint two-fifths longer than the preceding joint (fig. 3).

Pronotum comparatively strongly produced forwards in middle of apical side, a little longer than or nearly as long as its width; disk finely and minutely punctured, but the punctures somewhat larger and stronger than on the head; lateral margins strongly arched in lateral view, basal angles subrectangular, acute at tip. Scutellum relatively small, triangular, rounded at apex. Elytra elongate, slender, about 2.8 times in ♂ or 2.6 times in ♀ as long as their basal width, and dehiscent at apical third in ♂ or apical fourth in ♀, from where each elytron separately narrowed, and acute at apex; discal punctures minute as like on the pronotum.

Pygidium elongate triangular, gradually narrowed to apex, little truncate at apex; in ♂ a little longer than twice as long as anal sternite, in ♀ nearly twice the length of anal sternite; in ♂ feebly curved downwards or in ♀ almost straight in lateral view. Front and middle tarsi narrow, their penultimate joints simple at apical side, the latter tarsi longer than middle tibiae; hind tibiae with a subapical comb and two terminal spurs, of the outer terminal spur two-fifths as long as the inner one, which is a little longer than half the length of the corresponding tarsi; in ♂ front trochanter and middle of apical margin of femur with a blackish bristle, in ♀ simple. Parameres of male genitalia as figure (fig. 4).

Body length, 5.0–5.5 mm. (excluding of head and pygidium)

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Yuwan, Is. Amami-Ôshima, 29. VI. 1972, T. OCHI leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA); paratypes, 2♂♂, 1♀, the same data of holotype (in coll. S. NOMURA and mine).

The present species is closely allied to *S. longeantennalis* ERMISCH from Fukien, S. China, according to the original description with a figure, but differs by the following points: The antennae are almost filiform in ♂, but in *S. longeantennalis* they are serrate in both sexes. Each antennal joint is different in proportion, especially in the 4th, it is less than twice as long and wide as the 3rd and is shorter than the 2nd and 3rd combined together, while in the latter species the 4th joint is more than twice as long and wide as the 3rd and is longer than the 2nd and 3rd combined together. The outer terminal spur of hind tibia is shorter, viz., it is less than a half length of the inner spur, while in the latter it is a half length of the inner one. The black sutural side of elytra is narrower and not extending to the basal margin, while in the latter the black sutural side is widened at the basal part and distinctly extends to the basal margin surrounded scutellum. The pronotum and elytra are covered with brown pubescence, but in the latter they are covered with yellowish pubescence, etc.

Hoshihananomia katoi NAKANE et NOMURA

Hoshihananomia katoi NAKANE et NOMURA, 1957, Ent. Rev. Japan, VIII, 1, p. 3; M. TAKAKUWA and T. HATAYAMA, 1973, Elytra, I, 1, p. 5.

Distribution: Shikoku, Is. Yakushima, Is. Amami-Ôshima (new record); Taiwan.

Examined material: 1♂, Mt. Yuwan, Is. Amami-Ôshima, 29. VI. 1972, T. OCHI leg.

Variations of Elytra in *Nippononebria pusilla* (UÉNO) (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

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Lately, thanks to Dr. K. BABA, I have had an opportunity to examine numerous specimens of *Nippononebria pusilla* (UÉNO) collected by himself in Mt. Shôrenge, Niigata Pref., Central Honshu, at alt. 2700 m. I measured the width of the head, pronotum and elytra, and the length of the pronotum and elytra in twenty male and twenty female specimens. The proportion of the width of the elytra to the width of the pronotum (WE/WP) and that of the length to the width of the elytra (LE/WE) are shown in Fig. 1, in which I also indicate values of some specimens from Mt. On-take, Nagano Pref. (S. IMAFUKU leg.; S.-I. UÉNO leg.)—the type-locality of *N. pusilla pusilla*—Mt. Nishikomaga-dake, Nagano Pref. (S. IMAFUKU leg.), Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Pref. (M. TAKABA leg.), and of the type-series of *N. pusilla teres* HABU.

Judging from LE/WE of Fig. 1, the values of *N. pusilla teres* are larger than those of *N. pusilla pusilla*, but it is practically impossible to separate these two subspecies, and I sink the former as a synonym.

Nippononebria pusilla (UÉNO)

Nebria (*Nippononebria*) *pusilla* UÉNO, 1955, Ent. Rev. Japan, 6 (6): 47–49, pl. 10, fig. 4, pl. 11, figs. 4 a, 4 b (Japan: Mt. On-take).

Nebria sp.: OHKURA and UÉNO, 1955, Coloured Illustr. Ins. Japan, 2 (Col.) (first ed.): 90, pl. 33, fig. 8.

Nebria pusilla UÉNO: OHKURA and UÉNO, 1955, *do.* (rev. ed.): 23, pl. 5, fig. 77.

Nippononebria pusilla pusilla UÉNO: HABU, 1958, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 10: 68–70, figs. 7, 9.

Nippononebria pusilla teres HABU, 1958, *do.*: 68, 70–71, fig. 1 (Japan: Mt. Norikura-dake, Mt. Higashitenjô-dake, Nagano Pref.). **Junior synonym**, designated here.

Nippononebria pusilla pusilla UÉNO: NAKANE, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jap., Colore natur. edit., 2 (Col.): 17, pl. 9, figs. 7 a, 7 b.

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 49–50, Aug., 1975〕

So far as the forty specimens from Mt. Shôrenge are concerned, the elytra are proportionally larger (viz. longer and wider) in the female than in the male, although the proportion of the length to the width is quite the same in both the sexes. WP/WH=1.26–1.34, mean 1.30, in twenty ♂♂, 1.27–1.38, mean 1.33, in twenty ♀♀, WP/LP=1.18–1.30, mean 1.25, in ♂♂, 1.21–1.30, mean 1.25, in ♀♀, and LE/WE is also similar in ♂♂ and ♀♀ as indicated in Fig. 1. WE/WP is, however, different in ♂♂ and ♀♀ as shown in Fig. 1, and LE/LP also differs: =2.65–2.79, mean 2.70 in ♂♂, 2.70–2.91, mean 2.81, in ♀♀; WE/WH=1.91–2.03, mean 1.96, in ♂♂, 1.98–2.14, mean 2.07, in ♀♀.

Abbreviations. LE: length of elytra. LP: length of pronotum. WE: width of elytra. WH: width of head. WP: width of pronotum.

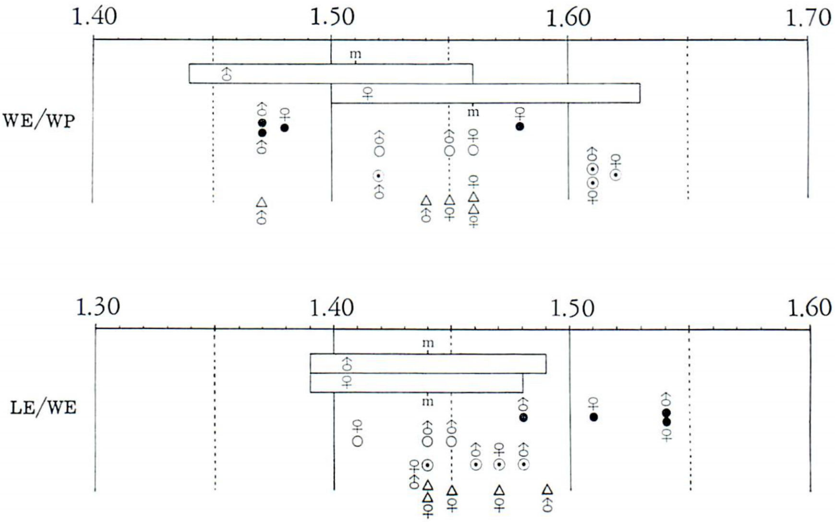

Fig. 1. Proportions of elytra in *Nippononebria pusilla* (UÉNO).
▭ ex. from Mt. Shôrenge. m: mean. ○ type-series of *N. pusilla teres*. ● ex. from Mt. On-take, type-locality. ⊙ ex. from Mt. Nishikomaga-dake. △ ex. from Mt. Hakusan.

Some New Japanese Species and Subspecies Belonging to *Platynus* (s. lat.) in Mr. T. SHIBATA's Collection (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

Supplement

By AKINOBU HABU

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Platynus (subg. ?) *meridies* sp. nov.

"Minami-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Description. Length 9.0–11.0 mm. Width 3.6–4.3 mm.

Dark reddish brown or reddish black, shiny, elytra faintly greenish (a little more greenish in one ♂ and one ♀ from Formosa than in those of Japan); labrum, mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish brown, femora sometimes dark, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum, lateral to apical margin of elytra light yellowish brown, elytral interval 1 more or less yellowish or reddish; ventral side reddish brown or dark reddish brown.

Head gently convex, with shallow depression at mid-eye level on either side, not punctate; microsculpture isodiametric, faint; neck-constriction rather deep on dorsal side; tempora fairly oblique, flat, oblique parts shorter than in *hakonus*, two-fifths as long as eyes; eyes larger and more convex than in *hakonus* (WH/WF = 1.62–1.71, mean 1.67, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of Japan[1]), genuine ventral margin reaching buccal fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins very small; posterior supraorbital setae on level of hind margin of eyes, interspace as wide as to a little wider than interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions shallow, distinctly reaching anterior supraorbital setae; antennae extending beyond basal one-fourth of elytra,

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[1] WH/WF = 1.65 and 1.64 in one ♂ and one ♀ from Formosa respectively.

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 51–55, Aug., 1975〕

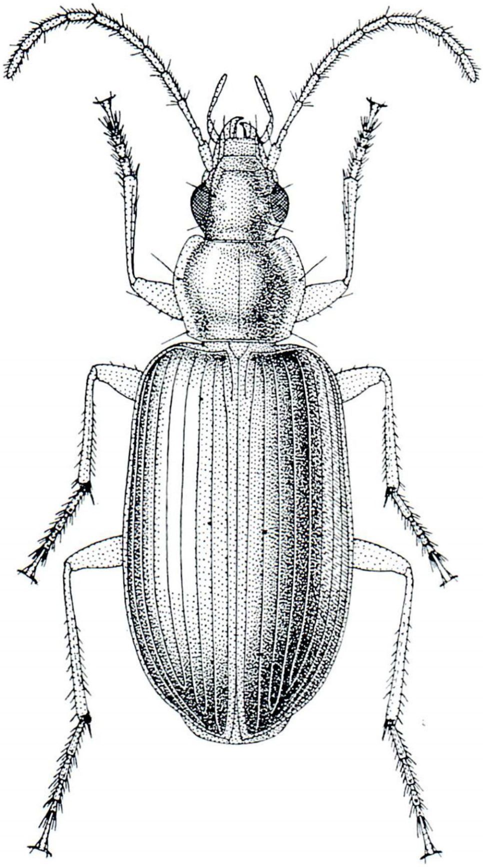

Fig. 1. *Platynus meridies* sp. nov., ♂.

segment 1 two and two-thirds to two and five-sevenths times as long as wide, a little shorter than segment 3, segment 4 one and one-seventh to -fifth times as long as segment 3; palpi rather slender, apical segment a little longer than penultimate segment in maxillary palpi; mentum tooth rounded at apex; submentum bisetose on either side.

Pronotum gently convex, widest a little behind one-third, one and one-third times as wide as head, at least one and one-third times as wide as long (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of Japan[2] WP/WH=1.29-1.35, mean 1.32, WP/LP=1.32-1.40, mean 1.35, WP/WBP=1.21-1.30, mean 1.26, WBP/WAP=1.20-1.30, mean 1.24); surface finely punctate (sometimes rugose) in and near basal foveae; microsculpture rather distinct, forming fully transverse meshes, but distincter and isodiametric at apical and basal areas; apex even at median area, border complete, sometimes abbreviate at middle; apical angles moderately protrudent and rounded; base even and bordered at median area, oblique at lateral areas; basal angles obtuse, somewhat dull at apex; lateral margins weakly roundly or almost evenly, well contracted anteriorly, somewhat roundly or evenly, gently contracted posteriorly (less contracted than in *hakonus*), faintly sinuate before basal angles; lateral explanate-reflexed areas rather wide; anterior marginal setae at one-third, posterior setae a little before basal angles, touching and shallowly breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions somewhat deep; basal foveae deep, faintly extending a little beyond middle parallel with lateral margins.

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[2] In one ♂ and one ♀ from Formosa WP/WH=1.26, 1.31, WP/LP=1.34, 1.38, WP/WBP=1.27, 1.30, WBP/WAP=1.21, 1.23, respectively.

Wings developed. Elytra gently or rather convex, elongately ovate, widest at middle, one and three-fourths times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.71–1.83, mean 1.76), one and four-sevenths to one and two-thirds times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather distinct, forming very transverse meshes; basal border gently sinuate and gently oblique outward, rounding at shoulder opposite interval 6 or 7; lateral margin somewhat sinuately, moderately dilated towards middle; apical sinuation shallow, without inner plica; apex (Fig. 2) variable, rounded, or shortly, obscurely truncate, or with small, faint to somewhat distinct tooth at sutural angle; striae moderately impressed, not punctate; scutellary striole developed, smooth, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals slightly convex, interval 3 with three pores at one-sixth to -fifth, before middle, and at four-fifths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series eighteen in general.

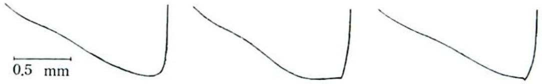

Fig. 2. Variation of elytral apex in *Platynus meridies* sp. nov.

Hind femora trisetose; fore tibiae distinctly sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ somewhat crenate inside at apical one-third; fore tarsi of ♂ not sulcate, segment 1 more than one and one-half to one and three-fourths times as long as wide, one and two-fifths to one and one-half times as long as segment 2; fore tarsi of ♀ shallowly or faintly bisulcate on segment 1; segments 1 to 3 of mid and hind tarsi distinctly bisulcate, interspace of sulci carinate; tarsal segment 4 similar to that of *hakonus*, lobes in hind tarsi short and equal; tarsal segment 5 with two or three very short and fine hairs on either ventrolateral margins; hind tarsi one and one-fourth to -third times as long as head width, segment 1 one and one-third to -half times as long as segment 2, segment 5 one and one-fifteenth to -fourth times as long as segment 1.

Ventral side punctate at anterior half of mesepisterna; prosternal process x-shaped or somewhat thick behind; metepisterna one and four-fifths times as long as wide (L/W=1.74–1.84, mean 1.80, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of Japan), front border abbreviate at outer half, outer border widely abbreviate at front outer area; sternite 6 of ♂ sometimes a little emarginate at apex, with one seta on either side, sternite 6 of ♀ gently rounded at apex, bisetose on either side, inner setae a little behind level of outer setae.

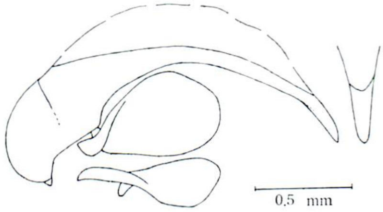

Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Platynus meridies* sp. nov.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) eight-ninths as long as genital segment, well curved, not twisted, apical part prolonged, weakly deflexed, apex almost pointed or slightly rounded in lateral view; surface not rugose; basal bulb delimited, with small or short basal lobe; apical lamella a little shorter than in *hakonus*, twice to two and one-half times as long as wide, lateral margins almost even or weakly rounded near apex, apex somewhat pointed or weakly rounded (more rounded in one ♂ from Formosa); right paramere a little shorter to as long as left paramere.

Basal segment of styluses with about eight setae at apical area, apical segment fairly curved, dilated outward at base, without spine on dorsal side, with two spines on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunans—Yaku Is., and Amami-Ôshima Is. Formosa.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, V. 18, 1960, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima Is., T. SHIBATA leg. Paratypes: 1♀, VII. 11, 1963, Hananoego, Yaku Is., H. KONISHI leg., 2♂♂, 1♀, VII. 25, 1966, *do.*, Y. HAMA leg.; 2♂♂, VII. 13, 1965, Miyanoura, Yaku Is., K. SATO leg., 1♂, VII. 30, 1966, *do.*, Y. HAMA leg., 1♀, VI. 14, 1969, *do.*, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 3♂♂, VI. 18, 1969, Yudomari, Yaku Is., K. KIYOYAMA leg.: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, VI. 23, 1969, Ambo, Yaku Is., Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1♂, VII. 15, 1967, Kosugidani, Yaku Is., Y. KUZUGAMI leg.; 1♂, V. 7, 1960, Santarô-pass, Amami-Ôshima Is., T. SHIBATA leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, V. 11, 1960, 1♀, V. 12, 1960, 2♂♂, V. 17, 1960, 1♂, V. 21, 1960, 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (1♀ teneral), V. 22, 1960, 5♀♀, V. 28, 1960, 2♂♂, 3♀♀, V. 29, 1960, 3♂♂, 3♀♀, VI. 4, 1960, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima Is., T. SHIBATA leg.; 1♀, V. 27, 1960, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., T. SHIBATA leg., 2♂♂, 1♀, IV. 1, 1966, 1♀, IV. 4, 1966, *do.*, T. ITÔ leg., 1♀, IV. 1, 1966, 2♂♂, IV. 2, 1966, 1♂, IV. 1, 1967, *do.*, H. NOMURA leg., 1♀, III. 30, 1969, *do.*, T. HATAYAMA leg.; 1♀, III. 30, 1966, Shimmura, Amami-Ôshima Is., T. ITÔ leg.; 1♂, VII. 30, 1970, Sungkang, Formosa, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1♀, VII. 22, 1970, Mt. Ali, Formosa, T. KOBAYASHI leg.

Remarks. The present new species is closely allied to *P. hakonus takachihoi* (HABU), but distinguishable from it by the larger and more convex eyes (WH/WF=1.54–1.62, mean 1.59, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of *P. hakonus hakonus*, =1.54–1.61, mean 1.58, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of *P. hakonus takachihoi*), the posterior supraorbital setae on the level of the hind margin of the eyes, the pronotum narrower and less contracted posteriorly (WP/WH=1.40–1.52, mean 1.46, WP/WBP=1.31–1.43, mean 1.37, WBP/WAP=1.14–1.24, mean 1.17, WE/WP=1.60–1.73, mean 1.66, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of *P. hakonus takachihoi*), and the elytral apex often with a small tooth at the sutural angle.

Synonymical notes

Platynus (*Loxocrepis*) *obscuritarsis* (Chaudoir)

Colpodes obscuritarsis Chaudoir, 1878, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (5) 8: 286, 375 (Burma); Heller, 1916, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.: 276; Jedlička, 1934, Sborn. Ent. Odd. Zool. Sbírk. Nárad. Mus. Praze, 12: 179, 189; Louwerens, 1953, Treubia, 22: 149.

Agonum (*Metacolpodes* ?) *ishigakiense* Habu, 1971, Kontyû, 39: 135–137, figs. 1, 2–5 (Japan: Ishigaki Is.). **Junior synonym**, designated here.

Lately I have had an opportunity to compare several specimens from the Ryukyus, Japan and Formosa, thanks to Mr. T. Shibata, with one male specimen from Borneo determined by both Messrs. H. E. Andrewes and C. J. Louwerens through the kindness of Dr. S. Kadarsan of the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense and one female from Malaya collected and donated by Mr. Y. Miyake. The colour is rather variable, the head and the pronotum being sometimes reddish in the specimens from the Ryukyus and Formosa; the elytra are blue, with a violet tinge in the two specimens from Borneo and Malaya, but without it in those from the Ryukyus and Formosa.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus—Ishigaki Is. (Y. Hama leg.), Iriomote Is. (Y. Hama leg.; M. Yasui leg.), Yonakuni Is. (Y. Hama leg.). Formosa—Kenting Park (Y. Kiyoyama leg.; Y. Maeda leg.), Neiwan (T. Kobayashi leg.), Liukuei (Y. Kiyoyama leg.). Philippines. Borneo. Java. Sumatra. Malaya. Burma.

Descriptions of New Chrysomelid Beetles from Ryukyu Archipelago

(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

By HARUO TAKIZAWA

Chrysomelid beetles, collected by Drs. T. NAKANE and S. HISAMATSU, and by myself in 1973 and 1974 in Okinawa, Isigaki and Iriomote Is. in Ryukyu Archipelago were classified into 77 species including two new species and one hitherto unknown species from the archipelago. Descriptions of these species and collection record will be given hereafter.

On this occasion I wish to express my cordial thanks to Drs. T. NAKANE and S. HISAMATSU for giving me the opportunities for examining the materials.

Melixanthus (*Melixanthus*) *hisamatsui* sp. nov. (fig. 2)

Female. Body subcylindrical, long oval and gently narrowed to both ends, small, 1.9 mm. in length and 1 mm. in breadth; cupreous bronze, prothorax somewhat red-brownish anteriorly and laterally; head below antennal sockets reddish brown; antenna yellowish brown except for 5 apical segments dark brown; legs light reddish brown with claws dark brown; meso- and metathorax ventrally with bluish reflections.

Head granulate, frons and vertex weakly punctate, with clypeus rather distinctly separated from frons. Antenna rather robust, nearly reaching basal corner of prothorax; 1st segment long oval, the longest and broadest of all; 2nd conical, distinctly thicker than the 3 following segments; 3rd to 5th nearly equal in length to each other; 6th to 8th broad, triangularly dilated apically; 9th and 10th each longer than 8th; 11th obtusely pointed at apex; 5 apical segments densely pubescent. Pronotum strongly convex, 1.4 times as broad as long, roundly converging anteriorly, with distinct median lobe posteriorly; the surface impunctate, finely granulate except for narrow smooth area parallel to anterior margin; anterior and lateral margins distinct; anterior corner wider than 90° and the posterior almost rectangular. Scutellum roundly triangular with granulate surface. Elytron 2.3 times as long as broad, finely granulate, with 8 regular rows of punctures starting apart from basal margin, the punctures becoming finer behind middle, with a short extra row of punc-

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 56–62, Aug., 1975〕

tures behind impunctate humerus; epipleuron well developed, broad on basal half, broadest near basal 1/4th to 1/3rd, thence strongly narrowed apically, disappearing near apical 1/5th. Pygidium strongly convex, distinctly granulate and covered densely with large punctures, with a groove interior to posterior margin. Underside finely granulate and sparsely punctate; last visible abdominal sternite with large smooth fovea at middle.

Holotype: ♀, Naha, Okinawa Is., Ryukyu Archipelago, 8. V. 1973, S. HISAMATSU leg. (Preserved in the collection of National Science Museum, NSMT-I-C 45361, Tokyo).

Having the antennae with strongly widened apical segments, this new species goes into the subgenus *Melixanthus* SUFFRIAN, however, from the known members of which this species could be easily distinguished by the combination of the following characters:

Body small, wholly granulate and unicolor on dorsum, lacking blackish suture nor humeral spots; pronotum wholly impunctate; legs reddish brown with darker claws.

Agonita (*Agonita*) *omoro* sp. nov. (fig. 3)

Body elongate and subparallel-sided, 4.2 mm. in length and 1.1 mm. in breadth; brownish yellow in color except for head reddish brown to dark brown; antenna reddish brown with 8th to 11th segments dark brown; pronotum reddish brown at margins, with a pair of obscure blackish spots antero-medially; scutellum dark brown; elytron stained with black on the suture, humerus, 4th intercostal area and on 3rd intercostal area but for yellowish basal part; 1st and 2nd intercostal areas basally blackish, fading into yellowish ground color; underside reddish brown; metasternum with black spot laterally; abdomen dark brown; trochanters, apices of tibiae, and tarsi dark brown.

Head densely and deeply punctate on vertex, the interstices finely granulate; frons impunctate and produced anteriorly, with inter-antennal carina well developed; labrum with a distinct longitudinal carina at middle. Antenna about 1/3rd as long as body, covered with granules; 7 basal segments finely, and the rest densely pubescent; the 1st segment broadest; the 11th pointed at apex; relative length of each segment as follows: 11th≒1st>3rd>2nd≒4th≒5th≒7th>8th≒6th≥9th≒10th. Pronotum subquadrate, slightly wider than long at apical 2/5th, thence weakly converging to both ends, margined laterally and posteriorly; dorsal surface convex, with 3 pairs of depressions, namely behind anterior corner, laterally at middle, and medially at base, around which the surface somewhat elevated; wholly covered with large deep punctures, with the interstices finely granulate; anterior corner round and obsolete, the posterior distinct, nearly rectangular. Scutellum oblong, round at apex, with finely granulate surface. Elytron with 8 regular rows of large punctures, these punctures reflecting in golden-yellowish tinge, and between 3rd and 4th rows with a short extra row of punctures; 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices of punctate rows costate for full length, 5th costate only behind humerus; suture weakly raised and apically dentate. Epipleuron wide, nearly parallel-sided, with finely granulate surface. Underside of thorax scattered with large punctures except for smooth median part of metasternum. Legs stout; tarsi broad and well developed, covered with fine granules. Each abdominal sternite finely granulate, and punctate along anterior groove, with a pair of lateral depressions; last visible sternite rather densely covered with large, deep punctures, with large, distinct lateral depressions.

Holotype: Omoto-dake, Isigaki Is., Ryukyu Archipelago, 14. VII. 1973, H. Takizawa leg. (Preserved in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo).

This new species somewhat resembles to *Agonita suturella* (Baly, 1858) from Java, but may be distinguished from the latter by the overall coloration, relative length of antennal segments and by the structure of pronotum etc. Further, on account of the smaller body size, striped color pattern of elytra and golden-yellow reflections of elytral punctures, this species seems to be rather distinguishable among the subgenus *Agonita* Weise, which is characterized by the short extra row of punctures in the 2nd intercostal area of elytron.

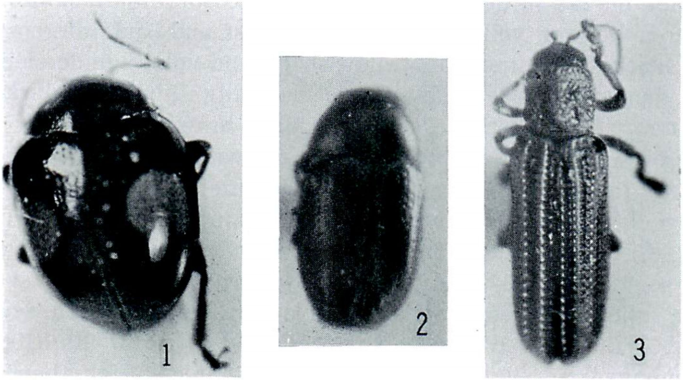

Fig. 1, *Sphaeroderma flavonotatum* Chûjô; 2, *Melixanthus hisamatsui* n. sp; 3, *Agonita omoro* n. sp.

List of species collected[1]

Lema coronata BALY : Isigaki—Banna-dake* (collected at light).

Lema honorata BALY : Isigaki—Kabira*.

Lema paagai CHÛJÔ : Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Kabira*. Hosts : *Commelia* sp. (Kabira).

Oulema atrosuturalis (PIC) : Isigaki—Nozoko*.

Smaragdina nigrifrons (HOPE) : Isigaki—Nozoko*.

Coenobius obscuripennis CHÛJÔ : Okinawa—Nakagusuku** ; Isigaki—Banna-dake**, Kabira*, Yonehara** ; Iriomote—Goza-dake**, Komi.

Cryptocephalus loochooensis CHÛJÔ : Isigaki—Kabira, Omoto-dake ; Iriomote—Komi*, Ohara**.

Cryptocephalus perelegans BALY : Isigaki—Banna-dake**, Kabira, Omoto-dake*, Yonehara** ; Iriomote—Komi*, Ohara*.

Melixanthus hisamatsui TAKIZAWA : Okinawa—Naha*.

Oomorphoides sakishimanus KIMOTO & GRESSITT : Isigaki—Omoto-dake** ; Iriomote—Komi*. Hosts : *Dendropanax* sp.

Abirus fortunei (BALY) : Iriomote—Ohara**.

Basilepta davidii (LEFÉVRE) : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**, Naha** ; Iriomote—Ohara**.

Basilepta hirayamai (CHÛJÔ) : Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Nakagusuku**, Syuri ; Isigaki—Banna-dake, Kabira, Omoto-dake ; Iriomote—Goza**, Komi, Nakamagawa**.

Colaspoides fulva (CHÛJÔ) : Isigaki—Kabira*.

Colasposoma auripenne (MOTSCHULSKY) : Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Naha**, Nakagusuku**, Syuri** ; Isigaki—Isigaki, Kabira, Yonehara** ; Iriomote—Goza-dake**, Komi, Ohara.

Three among 21 specimens collected at Isigaki or Iriomote Is. are metallic green in coloration on the dorsum.

Demotina major (CHÛJÔ) : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**.

Demotina modesta BALY : Isigaki—Banna-dake, Omoto-dake* ; Iriomote—Goza-dake**, Komi.

Nodina chalcosoma BALY : Isigaki—2 exs., Omoto-dake, 14. VIII. 1973, 1 ex., Kabira, 5. VII. 1974, H. TAKIZAWA leg. This is the first record of the species from Isigaki Is.

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1) Itinerary of collecting trips as below : —

T. NAKANE & S. HISAMATSU : Okinawa (8–11, 25, 26. V. 1973), Isigaki (11–14, 20–24. V. 1973), Iriomote (14–20. V. 1973) ; H. TAKIZAWA : Okinawa (11, 22. VII. 1973), Isigaki (11–21. VII. 1973, 28. VI, 2–6. VII. 1974), Iriomote (29. VI–1. VII. 1974). In this list one or two asterisks accompanying the localities indicate the month of collection, viz. July and May respectively, 28–30th of June being treated as July for convenience' sake, whereas in case of no asterisk the species were collected both in May and July.

Nodina kraussi KIMOTO & GRESSITT : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**.

Nodina morimotoi KIMOTO & GRESSITT : Isigaki—Banna-dake**.

Pagria signata (MOTSCHULSKY) : Isigaki—Banna-dake* ; Iriomote—Ohara.

Platycorynus japonicus (JACOBY) : Isigaki—Banna-dake, Kabira*, Omoto-dake* ; Iriomote—Komi**. Hosts : *Trachelospermum liukiuense* (Omoto-dake).

Rhyparida sakisimensis YUASA : Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Kabira, Omoto-dake*, Tonosiro**, Yonehara** ; Iriomote—Komi, Ohara. Hosts : *Mallus* sp. (Banna-dake, Ohara).

Trichochrysea japana okinawana NAKANE : Isigaki—Banna-dake**, Omoto-dake*.

Phola octodecimguttata (FABRICIUS) : Okinawa—Naha**, Nakagusuku**, Syuri* ; Isigaki—Kabira**, Siraho* ; Iriomote—Ohara*. Hosts : *Vitex rotundifolia* (Syuri, Siraho).

Aulacophora bicolor (WEBER) : Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Nakagusuku**, Syuri ; Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Isigaki*, Kabira. Hosts : Cultivated *Cucurbitaceae.*

Aulacophora femoralis (MOTSCHULSKY) : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**, Naha*, Syuri* ; Isigaki—Banna-dake, Isigaki*, Kabira, Omoto-dake* ; Iriomote—Komi, Ohara. Hosts : Cultivated *Cucurbitaceae.*

Aulacophora lewisi BALY : Okinawa—Naha*, Syuri* ; Isigaki—Banna-dake ; Iriomote—Ohara**. Hosts : Cultivated *Cucurbitaceae* (Banna-dake).

Aulacophora nigripennis nitidipennis CHÛJÔ : Okinawa—Hyakuna** ; Isigaki—Banna-dake, Kabira*, Omoto-dake* ; Iriomote—Komi*, Uranai-basi**.

Atrachya flavomaculata (CHÛJÔ) : Isigaki—13 exs., Kabira, 17. VII. 1973, 5. VII. 1974, 2 exs., Omoto-dake, 6. VII. 1974, H. TAKIZAWA leg ; Iriomote—Komi. This is the first record of this species from Isigaki Is.

Epiluperodes ryukyuana KIMOTO & GRESSITT : Isigaki—Kabira*, Omoto-dake*.

Exosoma amamiense (KIMOTO & NAKANE) : Iriomote—Goza-dake**.

Galerucella grisescens (JOANNIS) : Iriomote—Ohara*.

Haplosomoides costata (BALY) : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**, Syuri** ; Isigaki—Banna-dake, Kabira, Omoto-dake*, Yonehara** ; Iriomote—Goza-dake**, Nakamagawa**, Ohara*. Hosts : *Clerodendron trichotomum* (Banna-dake, Kabira).

Hoplosaenidea miyatakei KIMOTO & GRESSITT : Isigaki—Banna-dake, Kabira*, Omoto-dake ; Iriomote—Komi*, Nakamagawa**, Ohara**. Hosts : *Trema orientalis* (Banna-dake, Kabira, Omoto-dake).

Isshikia isshikii (CHÛJÔ) : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**.

Monolepta sakishimanum KIMOTO & GRESSITT : Isigaki—Banna-dake**, Omoto-dake*.

Morphosphaera coerulea (SCHÖNFELDT) : Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Naha**, Nakamagawa**, Syuri ; Isigaki—Kabira*, Ohama**, Omoto-dake**, Tonosiro**.

Paraluperodes suturalis suturalis (MOTSCHULSKY) : Iriomote—Goza-dake**, Ohara**.

Theopea aureoviridis CHÛJÔ : Isigaki—Banna-dake**, Kabira*, Omoto-dake*, Yonehara** ; Iriomote—Komi*.

Altica caerulescens (BALY) : Isigaki—Banna-dake* (collected at light).

Altica cyanea WEBER : Okinawa—Naha*, Syuri*; Isigaki—Banna-dake*.

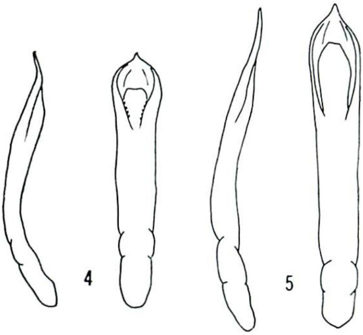
Aphthona formosana CHEN : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**; Isigaki—Banna-dake, Kabira*, Omoto-dake; Iriomote—Goza-dake**, Komi, Nakamagawa**, Ohara.

Argopistes coccinelliformis CSIKI : Okinawa—Syuri**.

Chaetocnema basalis BALY : Isigaki—Kabira*, Omoto-dake*.

Chaetocnema concinnicollis BALY : Okinawa—1 ex., Syuri, 22. VIII. 1973, H. TAKIZAWA leg. This is the first record of this species from Okinawa Is.

Chaetocnema discreta (BALY) : Isigaki—Banna-dake, Omoto-dake*. Hosts : *Rubus* sp. (Banna-dake).



Figs. 4 & 5, Aedeagus (left : lateral view, right : dorsal view) of : 4, *Longitarsus bimaculatus* (BALY) (from Is. Isigaki) ; 5, *Longitarsus* sp. (from Is. Okinawa).

Chaetocnema formosensis CHÛJÔ : Isigaki—Omoto-dake*.

Chaetocnema sp. (near *discreta* BALY) : Okinawa—1 ex., Syuri, 26. V. 1973, S. HISAMATSU leg.

Clitea metallica CHEN : Isigaki—Kabira**, Omoto-dake*.

Hemipyxis balyi okinawana NAKANE & KIMOTO : Okinawa—Nakagusuku**, Syuri**.

Hemipyxis quadripustulata (BALY) : Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Kabira*, Omoto-dake; Iriomote—Komi*. Hosts : *Callicarpa japonica* (Banna-dake, Kabira).

Hemipyxis shirakii NAKANE & KIMOTO : Isigaki—26 exs., Banna-dake**, 20. VII. 1973, 5, 6. VII. 1974 (some collected at light), 17 exs., Kabira, 18. VII. 1973, 3, 6. VII. 1974, H. TAKIZAWA leg ; Iriomote—Komi, Nakamagawa**. This is the first record of this species from Isigaki Is.

Hespera lomosa MAULIK : Okinawa—Nakagusuku** ; Isigaki—Banna-dake*.

Horaia fulva CHÛJÔ : Isigaki—Kabira*.

Longitarsus bimaculatus JACOBY : Isigaki—Kabira* ; Iriomote—Komi**.

Longitarsus ishigakiensis KIMOTO : Isigaki—Kabira*.

Longitarsus sp. (near *bimaculatus* JACOBY) : Okinawa—16 exs., Syuri, 22. VII. 1973, H. TAKIZAWA leg., 2 exs., Nakagusuku, 9. V. 1973, S. HISAMATSU leg. These specimens from Okinawa Is. are almost indiscernible from *bimaculatus* from Japan or Isigaki Is., except for the slightly larger size or overall coloration which is unicolorous, yellowish brown to dark brown, yet male specimens from Okinawa have their aedeagus somewhat different from those of *bimaculatus* (figs. 4 & 5). I treat the population of Okinawa tentatively as distinct from *bimaculatus*, untill much more is known about *bimaculatus* group in the Ryukyu Archipelago.

Luperomorpha birmanica (JACOBY) : Isigaki—Kabira, Yonehara*.

Luperomorpha sakishimanum KIMOTO & GRESSITT : Isigaki—Kabira*, Omoto-dake ; Iriomote—Komi*.

Luperomorpha sp.: Isigaki—1 ex., Banna-dake (collected at light), 5. VII. 1974, H. TAKIZAWA leg.

Manobia lewisi JACOBY: Okinawa—Syuri*.

Manobia gressitti NAKANE & KIMOTO: Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Kabira*, Omoto-dake*; Iriomote—Komi*.

Manobidia fulva (CHÛJÔ): Isigaki—2 exs., Kabira, 17, 18. VII. 1973, H. TAKIZAWA leg. This is the first record of this species from Isigaki Is.

Ogloblinia flavicornis (BALY): Isigaki—Kabira*.

Psylliodes angusticollis BALY: Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Nakagusuku**.

Psylliodes brettinghami BALY: Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Nakagusuku**; Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Kabira*; Iriomote—Komi*.

Phyllotreta striolata (FABRICIUS): Okinawa—Nakagusuku**; Isigaki—Omoto-dake*.

Sphaeroderma flavonotatum CHÛJÔ (fig. 1): Iriomote— 1 ex., Ohara, 16. V. 1973, T. NAKANE leg. This is the first record of the species from the Ryukyu Archipelago, the species, so far, known only from Taiwan.

Sphaeroderma quadrimaculata CHÛJÔ: Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Nakagusuku**; Isigaki—Banna-dake* (some specimens collected at light), Kabira*, Omoto-dake.

Zipangia nigricornis KIMOTO & GRESSITT: Isigaki—Omoto-dake*.

Agonita omoro TAKIZAWA: Isigaki—Omoto-dake*

Cassida circumdata HERBST: Okinawa—Hyakuna**, Syuri; Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Isigaki*. Hosts: *Ipomoea indica* (Banna-dake).

Cassida versicolor (BOHEMANN): Iriomote—Komi*.

Cassida vespertina (BOHEMANN): Okinawa—Hyakuna**.

Laccoptera quadrimaculata (THUNBERG): Isigaki—Banna-dake*, Isigaki, Kabira**, Nozoko*, Ohama**, Omoto-dake*, Siraho*, Tonosiro**; Iriomote—Komi*, Ohara*. Hosts: *Ipomoea indica* (Banna-dake, Isigaki, Nozoko, Siraho, Komi, Ohara).

Notosacantha sauteri ihai CHÛJÔ: Isigaki—1 ex., Kabira, 5. VII. 1974, H. TAKIZAWA leg. This is the first record of this species from Isigaki Is.

Notes on Staphylinidae from Taiwan (Col.), I.

By Yasuhiko Hayashi[1]

Through coleopterological survey in Taiwan made by our Osaka Coleopterological Society, I have been able to accumulate many interesting robe-beetles. The survey is constantly carried out by the united efforts of Messrs. Yutaka Kimura, Hideyo Nomura, Ken'ichi Ueda, Kiyokazu Sako, Hiroyoshi Konishi, Tateo Ito and myself, who are the principal staffs of the Osaka Coleopterological Society.

On the beginning of my first report on Staphylinidae, above all, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Taichi Shibata for his kind helps in materials, literatures and various ways; to Dr. Kohei Sawada for his many valuable advices in taxonomic approaches on Staphylinidae, sincere assistances in literatures and other ways. Also I am much indebted to Messrs. Yoshimi Kiyoyama, Yoichi Maeda, Takashi Kobayashi and Shigeru Takeda for their kind presentations of many materials.

1. *Oxyporus formosanus* Adachi (Pl. 6, fig. 1)

Oxyporus formosanus Adachi, 1939, Kontyû, 13, p. 165, fig. 1.

Examined materials: 1♂, Sungkang (alt. 2000 m.), Nantou Hsien, 6. VIII. 1970, T. Kobayashi leg.; 2♂♂ 1♀, 29. VIII. 1974, Y. Kiyoyama leg.

Post-ocular part separated from vertico-occipital area by a very fine impression. Pronotum bearing 6 setiferous punctures along the apical margin. In ♂ eyes slightly shorter than post-ocular part and hind margin of the 8th sternite truncate, almost straight, but in ♀ eyes as long as post-ocular part and hind margin of the 8th sternite weakly arcuate. The present species may belong the *rufus*-group for the coloration.

According to the original description antennal approximate 8 segments, tibiae and most part of the 7th abdominal segment blackish, but in my examined specimens, all antennal segments, tibiae and most part of the 7th tergite pale yellow.

2. *Oxyporus taiwanus* sp. nov. (Pl. 6, fig. 2, 6, 8)

Body rather slender, moderately convex above and well shining. Head and thorax entirely black; palpi, antennae and legs pale yellow; elytra pale reddish yellow with black sutural area, lateral sides (including humeral parts), apical margins and latero-apical one-fourth; abdomen reddish yellow with a spindle-formed large black marking, which occupying on the middle of the 5th to basal half of 7th tergites.

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〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 63-68, pl. 6, Aug., 1975〕

Length : 6.5–8.5 mm.

In ♂ head about two-thirds as long as wide, as long as and scarcely wider than pronotum ; front area with a weak but distinct foveoid impression ; vertico-occipital area rather sparingly punctate and with fine, obsolete transverse striations ; post-ocular part impunctate and a little shorter than well prominent eye (1 : 1.17). Mandibles elongate and slightly longer than head (1.13–1.27 : 1). Antennae relatively slender and long ; basal 4 and terminal segments somewhat longer than wide, 1st segment nearly equal in length to 2nd and 3rd combined together, 2nd scarcely shorter than 3rd and as long as 4th, 5th subquadrate, 6th to 10th apparently transverse, 6th a little longer than 7th and from which to 10th nearly equal in length to each other, sides of 6th to 11th with yellowish, sparing ciliae.

Pronotum hexagonal, wider than long (1.15–1.43 : 1), widest before the middle, sparingly and minutely punctate throughout, with 8 setiferous punctures along apical margin, and several ones on each side ; 2 deep transverse depressions, which reaching lateral sides, placed on apical half ; a pair of small foveae before the middle of basal border and an additional pore on each latero-basal part ; lateral sides feebly bisinuate at apical half.

Elytra about two-thirds as long as wide, slightly widened apically and with a distinct longitudinal depression on the middle of each elytron, the depression somewhat with double rows of punctures in the fundus ; disc irregularly, coarsely and rather closely punctate.

Tergites obsoletely but distinctly transverely striate as finger-print, very minutely and sparingly punctate ; apical margin of 8th sternite rather truncate at the middle.

Tibiae slender and rather setiferous than spinous.

Median lobe of ♂ genitalia well similar in proportion to that of *O. japonicus* Sharp, but thicker and more curved to left in ventral view.

In ♀ head comparatively small, nearly as wide as and a little shorter than pronotum ; mandibles stout and short, nearly as long as head ; apical margin of 8th sternite feebly arcuate.

Holotype ; ♂, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 6, VIII. 1970, T. Kobayashi leg. (in coll. T. Shibata) ; paratypes : 5♀♀, same data as holotype ; 1♂ 5♀♀, 5. VIII. 1970, T. Kobayashi leg. (in coll. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., T. Shibata and mine).

This pretty new species is very closely allied to *O. japonicus* Sharp from Japan, but it is different from the latter in having 2 foveae on pronotum, more closely punctate vertex, smaller body, etc. In the new species the pattern of elytra and abdomen are also well similar to those of *O. aequicollis* Bernhauer from Irkutsk (East Siberia), but the latter is almost impunctate on head and pronotum.

3. *Oxyporus nigerrimus* sp. nov. (Pl. 6, fig. 3, 7, 9)

Body robust, rather flat and almost glabrous above. Black and dimly shining; palpi blackish with their apices yellowish; apex of antennal 1st segment and sometimes 2nd to 4th dirty pale yellow; tarsi pale yellow with apex of 5th segment infuscate.

Length: 7.0–11.5 mm.

In large ♂ head rather convex, a little more than 1.25 times as wide as long, slightly longer and wider than pronotum (1.07–1.12 : 1 and 1.16–1.25 : 1); vertex minutely sparingly punctate; frons with a large deep foveoid impression; post-ocular part smooth, long and about 1.5 times as long as eye; eyes moderately large and not prominent. Mandibles well developed, longer than head (1.07–1.21 : 1). Antennae very short, stout and strongly thickened distally; basal 4 and 11th segments somewhat longer than wide, 1st slightly longer than 2nd and 3rd combined together, 2nd shorter than 3rd, which is a little longer than 4th, 5th to 10th very transverse, somewhat shorter and wider than each preceding, sides of 5th to 11th with dense brownish ciliae.

Pronotum nearly trapezoidal, wider than long (1.12–1.21 : 1), slightly shorter than sutural length of elytra (1 : 1.05–1.15), widest at apical one-third; 4 setiferous punctures along apical margin, several ones on each lateral side; 5 depressions on disc, a strong transverse one of them placed about on apical one-third, just behind it a pair of short vague longitudinal ones on the middle and a small distinct one near the middle of lateral side; lateral sides of pronotum feebly sinuate behind apex and before base.

Elytra wider than long (1.6–1.7 : 1), moderately widened apically, widest at apical one-third; each elytron with 2 deep longitudinal depressions which punctate in their fundus, the outer one of those depressions placed near base and the inner one near apex; disc irregularly sparingly punctate, the punctures consisting of large and minute ones; lateral and apical margins bearing scanty hairs.

Tergites very minutely sparingly punctate, with very obsolete coriaceous microsculptures; apical margin of 8th sternite weakly emarginate.

In small ♂ head small and as long as pronotum; front foveoid impression smaller and shallower; eyes rather prominent; post-ocular part scarcely longer than eye (1.1–1.2 : 1); mandibles short but a little longer than head; elytral depressions shallower.

Tibiae somewhat thickened apically and strongly spinous except basal half of hind ones.

Median lobe of ♂ genitalia thickened apically and truncate at tip as usual; paramerae short and stout.

Female specimens well similar to the small ♂, but head much smaller, as wide as and slightly shorter than pronotum; post-ocular part shorter and nearly as long as eye; pronotum slighly longer than wide (1.08–1.16 : 1); apical margin of 8th sternite weakly arcuate.

Holotype: ♂, Fenchiifu (alt. 1460 m.), Chiai Hsien, 19. VI. 1971, Y. MAEDA leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA); paratypes: 4♂♂ 1♀, Fenchiifu, Chiai Hsien, 18, 19 & 21. VI. 1971. Y. MAEDA leg.; 2♂♂ 5♀♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 20. IV. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (in coll. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., T. SHIBATA and mine).

The new species is very similar to *O. niger* SHARP from Japan, but differs from the latter as follows: The 1st segment of antennae constantly pitchy and the succeeding 3 ones infuscate, palpi more or less darkened, but in the latter basal 4 segments of antennae and palpi constantly pale yellow; elytra more sparingly punctate, tibiae more distinctly spinous and paramerae of ♂ genitalia shorter and stouter, etc.

4. *Oxyporus shibatai* sp. nov. (Pl. 6, fig. 4)

Body stout, rather convex and almost glabrous above. Black and well shining; palpi yellowish but basal half of each segment of maxillary palpi slightly infuscate, antennal basal 5 segments brownish yellow and the rest 6 dark brown; each elytron with 2, small, oval and obscure reddish yellow spots on humeral part and beside inner apical angle; 3rd to 6th abdominal segments with a clear yellow marking on each reflexed side of tergite and near each side margin of sternite; legs pale yellow but knees somewhat infuscate.

Length: 6.5–7.2 mm.

In ♂ head very transverse, about 1.4 times as long as wide, scarcely shorter but wider than pronotum (1 : 1.15 but 1.10 : 1), obsoletely and very sparingly punctate; front foveoid impression distinct and large; post-ocular part impunctate, rather short and hardly longer than well prominent eye. Mandibles less developed, subequal in length to head. Antennae short and stout; 1st to 4th segments distinctly longer than wide, 5th to 10th strongly transverse, 1st nearly as long as 2nd and 3rd combined together, 1st to 5th decreasing in length, 5th a little shorter than 6th, 6th to 10th subequal in length to each other, 11th as long as wide, pear-shaped and slightly longer than 2nd, sides of 5th to 11th bearing dense whity ciliae.

Pronotum rather hexagonal, almost impunctate, slightly wider than long (1.11 : 1), a little shorter than elytra at sutural length (1 : 1.18), widest at apical one-third, with 4 setiferous punctures along apical margin and with a few ones on each lateral side; 2 feeble transverse depressions on disc, one of which vague and placed near apical margin, another one near on basal one-third and finely impressed on each lateral side of the fundus.

Elytra wider than long (1.50 : 1), moderately widened apically, with a longitudinal depression on the middle of each elytron ; double rows of ten or more numbers of punctures in the fundus of the depression and very sparingly punctate on disc ; lateral and apical margins of elytra bearing scanty hairs.

Tergites very minutely, sparingly but distinctly punctate ; microsculpture of tergite as same as in *O. taiwanus* sp. nov. but a little weaker ; apical margin of 8th sternite feebly emarginate.

Tibiae rather setiferous, not thickened apically.

In ♀ head more transverse, about 1.5 times as long as wide and a little longer than mandibles ; eyes distinctly longer than post-ocular part (1.36 : 1) ; pronotum and elytra more transverse ; apical margin of 8th sternite distinctly arcuate.

Holotype : ♂, paratype : 1♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 19. IV. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

The present new species well resembles small specimens of *O. nigerrimus* sp. nov., but it is readily distinguished from the latter in the smaller body, the markings of elytra and abdomen, etc. And it may be more closely allied to *O. basicornis* CAMERON from Japan, but differs in elytral markings.

5. *Oxyporus trisulcatus* BERNHAUER (Pl. 6, fig. 5)

Oxyporus trisulcatus BERNHAUER, 1934, Mitt. Münch. ent. Ges., 33, p. 173.

Examined materials : 5♂♂ 6♀♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 5. VIII. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI leg. & 18. IX. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

In my examined specimens the coloration of abdomen is somewhat paler and those sternites are entirely yellowish red.

In ♂ apical margin of 8th sternite is feebly emarginate, while in ♀ it is gently arcuate.

This species is very closely allied to *O. parcus* SHARP from Japan, but the former has a smaller and slenderer body, paler coloration, stronger and deeper depressions on the pronotum.

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Explanation of Plate 6.

1. *Oxyporus formosanus* ADACHI
2. *O. taiwanus* sp. nov.
3. *O. nigerrimus* sp. nov.
4. *O. shibatai* sp. nov.
5. *O. trisulcatus* BERNHAUER
6. Male 8th sternite of *O. taiwanus* sp. nov.
7. Male 8th sternite of *O. nigerrimus* sp. nov.
8. Male genitalia of *O. taiwanus* sp. nov.
9. Male genitalia of *O. nigerrimus* sp. nov.

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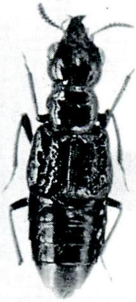
Aug., 1975.



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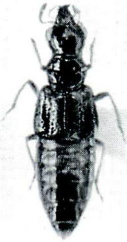

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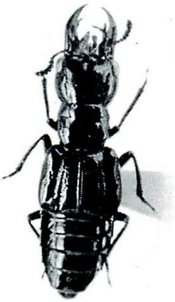

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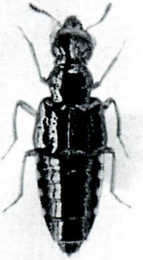

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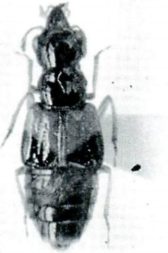

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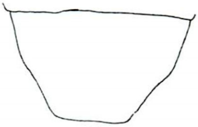

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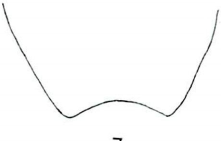

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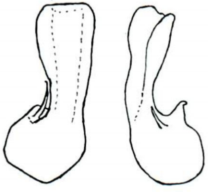

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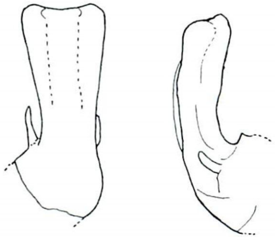

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(Y. HAYASHI photo. & del.)

Carabid Beetles Mr. A. SUGIMOTO Taken in Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, by a Black-light Trap (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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Mr. ATSUSHI SUGIMOTO of Okinawa Branch, Tropical Agricultural Research Center brought to our laboratory some masses of insects taken on the 29th of June, 5th of July, 19th of September, 30th of September and 8th of October in 1973 by a black-ligth trap in Ishigaki Is. Most of them are some Pentatomid species, but I sorted out one thousand three hundred and forty-seven individuals belonging to the Carabidae from those masses.

They are classified into forty-two species including five new ones. The names and mumbers of individuals are indicated in Table 1. The forty-three Carabid species taken by Mr. H. HASEGAWA during February and March in 1973 in the Ryukyus, mainly in Ishigaki Is., were mentioned by HABU (1975), and the twenty-four species out of the forty-two listed in this paper are in common with those taken during February and March.

Holotypes of the new species described in the present paper are deposited in Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy, Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci.

Before going further my sincere thanks are offered to Mr. A. SUGIMOTO for his kindness and to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO for his identification of *Perileptus asahinai* UÉNO.

Descriptions of new taxa

Abbreviations. L: length. LP: length of pronotum. W: width. WAP: width of apex of pronotum. WBP: width of base of pronotum. WE: width of elytra. WF: width of narrowest part of frons between eyes. WP: width of pronotum.

Dyschirius maculipennis sp. nov.

"Hane-mon-chibi-hyôtan-gomimushi"

Description. Length 2.4–2.8 mm. Width 0.85–1.00 mm.

Black, shiny, not or hardly aeneous, head and base of elytra somewhat reddish under spotlight, elytra with large, dark reddish yellow, oblique patch at apical area, patch reaching lateral to apical margin,

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Table 1. List of names of Carabid species and numbers of individuals attracted by black-light trap in Ishigaki Is.

	VI. 29	VII. 5	IX. 19	IX. 30	X. 8	Total
CICINDELINAE						
CICINDELINI						
Cicindela (*Myriochile*) *specularis* Chaudoir	1	34				35
C. (*Spilodia*) *striolata* Illiger		2				2
CARABINAE						
SCARITINI						
Clivina niponensis Bates	1					1
C. lobata ryukyuensis Habu	137	200[1]	20	1[2]	1	359
C. yanoi Kult					1	1
Dyschirius maculipennis sp. nov.			10	128		138
HARPALINAE						
TRECHINI						
Perileptus asahinai Uéno				2		2
BEMBIDIINI						
Lymnastis sugimotoi sp. nov.	22	7	50	3	1	83
Tachys (*Polyderis*) *impressipennis* Motschulsky			2			2
T. (*Eotachys*) *fasciatus fasciatus* Motschulsky	35	48	11	5		99
T. (*Tachyura*) *ceylanicus* Nietner	6	9	5	9		29
T. (*Tachyura*) *klugi klugi* Nietner	1	1				2
T. (*Sphaerotachys*) *fumicatus* (Motschulsky)	8	8	3	5		24
Bembidion (*Notaphocampa*) *niloticum batesi* Putzeys	7	66	1			74
Cillenus (*Novicillenus*) *aestuarii* (Uéno)?		1[3]				1
PTEROSTICHINI						
Chlaeminus annamensis Tschitschérine	1			2		3
PLATYNINI						
Platynus (*Metacolpodes*) *buchanani* (Hope)	3	4	6		1	14
P. (subg. ?) *iriomotensis* Habu			2			2
HARPALINI						
Harpalus (*Pseudoophonus*) *sinicus sinicus* Hope	2		18	45	51	116
Platymetopus flavilabris (Thunberg)	10	21	47	16	5	99
Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov.	1					1
T. (*Trichotichnus*) *noctuabundus* Habu ?					2[4]	2
Harpaliscus birmanicus (Bates)				13	4	17
Stenolophus (*Egadroma*) *quinquepustulatus* (Wiedemann)	19	20	14	1	2	56

S. (*Egadroma*) *smaragdulus* (Fabricius)			4			4
Anoplogenius cyanescens (Hope)	1	2	2	1		6
Sugimotoa parallela gen. and sp. nov.	2	1				3
PERIGONINI						
Perigona (*Trechicus*) *nigriceps* (Dejean)	30	22	14	19	1	86
LICININI						
Badister (*Baudia*) *ishigakiensis* sp. nov.		1				1
OODINI						
Anatrichis (*Nanodes*) *piceus* (Nietner)		2		1		3
Lachnocrepis (*Lachnocrepis*) *japonica* Bates		1				1
CALLISTINI						
Chlaenius (*Chlaenius*) *micans* (Fabricius)	7	6	1			14
C. (*Chlaenius*) *hamifer* Chaudoir		1				1
PANAGAEINI						
Microcosmodes flavopilosus (Laferté)			4	2		6
Peronomerus insularis Schönfeldt				1		1
ODACANTHINI						
Eucolliuris fuscipennis fuscipennis (Chaudoir)	2	3				5
Odacantha (*Heliocasnonia*) *metallica* (Fairmaire)				1		1
Ophionea (*Ophionea*) *indica* (Thunberg)	1	7	2			10
O. (*Setophionea*) *ishiii ishiii* Habu		5	5			10
HEXAGONIINI						
Hexagonia cyclops (Matsumura)		1				1
MASOREINI						
Aephnidius adelioides (MacLeay)	1	1				2
LEBIINI						
Anomotarus stigmula (Chaudoir)	5	5				10
DRYPTINI						
Drypta lineola virgata Chaudoir	10	3	4	1	2	20
Total	313	482	225	256	71	1,347

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1) Most of the individuals are more or less teneral.

2) It is very small, only 3.9 mm in length.

3) The single specimen is wholly yellowish because of being teneral.

4) Unfortunately they are female.

labrum and mandibles dark reddish brown, antennae and palpi brownish yellow or pale yellowish brown, legs light yellowish brown, fore femora and fore tibiae somewhat reddish; ventral side reddish brown to dark reddish brown.

Head fairly convex, not punctate, frons and clypeus not rugose near fronto-clypeal suture; isodiametric microsculpture very faint; fronto-clypeal suture deep; frontal lateral furrows fully deep; frons without longitudinal carina; clypeus even and smooth at middle of apex, outer teeth or wings moderately prominent, triangular; labrum moderately emarginate-notched at middle.

Pronotum subglobose, at least one and two-fifths times as wide as head, at most one and one-ninth times as wide as long (WP/WH=1.40–1.46, mean 1.43, WP/LP=1.04–1.11, mean 1.08, in ten ex.); surface not punctate; microsculpture not discernible; lateral margins more contracted anteriorly than posteriorly; lateral borders a little extending beyond posterior marginal setae; anterior marginal setae at or a little behind one-fifth, posterior setae a little before two-thirds; median line obsolete; anterior transverse impression deep, uneven owing to some rather large punctures, posterior transverse impression fully deep, not punctate nor rugose.

Elytra rather elliptic, well convex, widest at middle, at most one and one-fourth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.18–1.24, mean 1.22, in ten ex.), more than one and one-half to less than one and three-fifths times as long as wide; microsculpture absent; base not bordered; shoulder somewhat distinct; lateral margin slightly dilated or almost parallel from basal one-third to three-fifths; striae and punctures abbreviate at apical one-third (stria 1 reaching apex), punctures large (larger than in *ovicollis*), striae 1 and 2 arising from large basal pore, stria 8 short, widely interrupted, basal part represented by about five small punctures, apical part deep; intervals slightly convex, interval 3 with two pores at one-third and three-fifths, pores between striae 2 and 3; three pores at posthumeral area, two pores at apical area.

Fore tibiae with apical digitation curved near apex in outer-ventral direction, one and two-fifths times as long as spur.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus.

Type-series. Holotype: 1 ex., IX. 30, 1973, Ishigaki Is. Paratypes: 10 ex., IX. 19, 1973, 127 ex., IX. 30, 1973, Ishigaki Is.

Remarks. The specimens from Ishigaki Is. fall under *D. formosanus* KULT according to KULT's key (KULT, 1949), but this Formosan species seems to have wholly black elytra inasmuch as he does not refer to the apical yellowish patch of the elytra in his brief description.

Lymnastis (*Lymnastis*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov.

"Sugimoto-hoso-ko-mizugiwa-gomimushi"

Description. Length 1.7–1.8 mm. Width 0.60–0.66 mm.

Brownish yellow, somewhat reddish, half-shiny.

Head gently convex, with several punctures rather large between eyes; microsculpture well visible, isodiametric; anterior and posterior supraorbital setae present, frons with one distinct seta5) near apex inside frontal impression on either side; eyes moderately large, weakly convex; frontal impressions distinct along eyes; antennae extending a little beyond shoulder, segment 10 one and one-fifth times as long as wide, segment 11 one and three-fifths to one and two-thirds times as long as segment 10.

Pronotum gently convex, widest at one-third, one and one-third times as wide as head, one and one-fourth times as wide as long, base generally a little wider than apex (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ WP/WH=1.31–1.40, mean 1.36, WP/LP=1.20–1.28, mean 1.24, WP/WBP=1.24–1.32, mean 1.28, WBP/WAP=0.99–1.12, mean 1.06); microsculpture rather distinct, isodiametric; apex truncate; apical angles not protrudent, narrowly rounded, with one rather short seta; base a little oblique at lateral areas; basal angles a little more than 90°, apex often slightly dull; lateral margins gently contracted posteriorly, somewhat sinuate before basal angles; anterior marginal setae a little behind one-fourth, posterior setae in basal angles; anterior and posterior transverse impressions and basal foveae shallow.

Wings developed. Elytra flat, translucent at apical area, widest a little behind middle, at most one and one-third times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.25–1.33, mean 1.30, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), one and two-thirds to one and four-fifths times as long as wide; microsculpture rather distinct, isodiametric; lateral margin somewhat sinuately, slightly dilated towards middle; apex well rounded; striae 1 to 5 rather distinct, not punctate, stria 6 faint; interval 3 with two dorsal pores, first pore at three-fifths to two-thirds, second pore at seven-eighths to nine-tenths, pores adjoining stria 3, interval 3 dilated near second

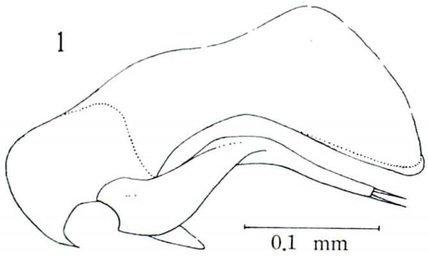

Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Lymnastis* (*Lymnastis*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov.

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5) This peculiar characteristic seems to be a generic one, although JEANNEL (1932) did not notice it in his revision of *Lymnastis*.

pore.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1) gently curved, rather stout, apical part not prolonged; parameres bisetose at apex.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VI. 29, 1973, Ishigaki Is. Paratypes: 21 ex., VI. 29, 1973, 7 ex., VII. 5, 1973, 50 ex., IX. 19, 1973, 3 ex., IX. 30, 1973, 1 ex., X. 8, 1973, Ishigaki Is.

Remarks. The new species may be allied to Indian *L.* (*L.*) *pullulus* (MOTSCHULSKY) and Japanese *L.* (*L.*) *yanoi* NAKANE, which was treated as the subspecies of *L. pilosus* BATES by NAKANE (1963), owing to the isodiametric microsculpture of the elytra, but is discriminated from the former by the rather distinct elytral striae, and from the latter by the smaller size, the narrower body (in two ♀♀ of *L. yanoi*, WP/WH=1.47, 1.52, WP/LP=1.21, 1.26, WP/WBP=1.30, 1.30, WBP/WAP=1.01, 1.09, WE/WP=1.35, 1.35), and the less shagreened dorsal side on account of the less distinct microsculpture.

JEANNEL (1932) states "une seule soie discale près de l'apex du 3^{e} interstrie" in the subgenus *Lymnastis*, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that he overlooked the first dorsal pore in the eleven species mentioned. *L.* (*L.*) *pilosus* BATES from South-east Asia has two dorsal pores on the third elytral interval as ANDREWES (1925, 1935) and HABU (1961) described, and the two Japanese species have also two pores.

Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov.

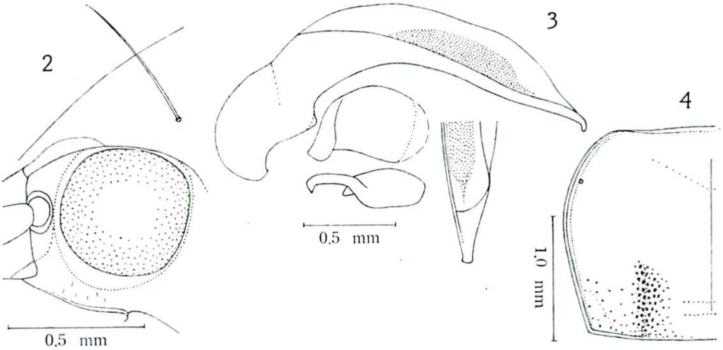
"Sugimoto-tsuya-gomokumushi"

Description. Length 7.6 mm. Width 3.1 mm.

Black, shiny, elytra slightly iridescent; labrum and mandibles dark reddish brown, antennae, palpi, legs, lateral margins of pronotum and posterior half of lateral margin to apical margin of elytra light reddish brown, somewhat yellowish in part; ventral side reddish brown.

Head fully convex behind, not punctate; microsculpture absent; supraorbital setae a little before level of hind margin of eyes; eyes large, convex, genuine ventral margin (Fig. 2) similarly distant from buccal fissures to *uenoi*, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins large; labrum shallowly emarginate at apex; penultimate segment two-thirds as long as apical segment in maxillary palpi, a little shorter than apical segment in labial palpi; mentum tooth fairly narrow, acute.

Pronotum (Fig. 4) well convex, widest before middle, one and three-sevenths times as wide as head, one and two-fifths times as wide as long (WP/WH=1.44, WP/LP=1.41, WP/WBP=1.21 in one ♂); surface densely punctate in and inside basal foveae, sparsely outside basal foveae, impunctate at median basal area; microsculpture indistinct, obscure transverse meshes visible at basal area; apex slightly rounded at middle, border faint at middle; apical angles not protrudent, rounded; base even,



Figs. 2–4. *Trichotichnus* (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov., ♂. 2. Head in lateral view. 3. Genitalia. 4. Pronotum.

feebly oblique at lateral areas, border abbreviate at median area; basal angles obtuse, somewhat dull at apex; lateral margins bordered, well rounded anteriorly, evenly contracted posteriorly, not sinuate before basal angles; lateral furrows narrow; marginal setae at one-fourth; median line fine, reaching neither extremity; anterior and posterior transverse impressions shallow, posterior impression doubled; basal foveae rather shallow; outside areas of basal foveae somewhat convex.

Wings developed. Elytra fairly convex, elliptic-ovate, widest at middle, one and one-fourth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.26 in one ♂), a little less than one and four-sevenths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather faint; basal border somewhat sinuate, gently oblique outward, forming obtuse angle at shoulder; shoulder hardly dentate; lateral margin somewhat sinuately, weakly dilated towards middle, more rounded at subapical area than in other *Pseudotrichotichnus* spp.; apical sinuation shallow; apex somewhat rounded; striae distinct, not punctate; scutellary striole moderately long; intervals rather convex, interval 3 with one pore before three-fifths on right elytron, without pore on left elytron; marginal series 8+10.

Segment 1 of mid tarsi of ♂ without adhessive hairs on ventral side; in hind tarsi segment 1 a little less than one and three-fifths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 a little longer (proportion 1.05) than segment 1; tarsal segment 5 with two setae on either ventrolateral margin.

Ventral side impunctate; sternites 2 and 3 sparsely ciliate at median area; metepisterna one and one-half times as long as wide (L/W=1.52), front side completely bordered, outer side bordered only at front outer area; sternite 6 bisetose on either side in ♂.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) fairly curved, ventral side almost flat, unbordered, faintly serrate, apical part hardly prolonged, apex distinctly bent ventrally; surface not rugose, with faint microsculpture; apical orifice situated at left dorsolateral side; apical lamella more than one and one-half times as long as wide at base, gently contracted apically, left margin even, right margin somewhat sinuate, apex slightly dilated, weakly rounded; right paramere as long as left paramere (including apical membranous area).

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus.

Type-specimen. Holotype: ♂, VI. 29, 1973, Ishigaki Is.

Remarks. It is with the widest pronotum among the four Japanese species of *Pseudotrichotichnus*. The inner sack of the aedeagus is chitinized at the apical half in cylindrical form—its surface being finely file-like—without mass of teeth.

Key to species of *Pseudotrichotichnus*

1. Elytra with scutellary striole rudimental; wings reduced; metepisterna at most one and one-tenth times as long as wide ························ *T.* (*P.*) *taiwanus* HABU
   Distribution—Formosa (Sekitaku and Ha-li-wei, near Fen-ch'i-hu).

— Elytra with scutellary striole distinct though sometimes shorter than usual······2

2. Wings reduced; metepisterna short, at most one and one-seventh times as long as wide; eyes smaller; scutellary striole shorter than usual··· *T.* (*P.*) *sataensis* HABU et NAKANE
   Distribution—Japan: Kyushu (Sata, Kagoshima Pref.); Satsunans (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

— Wings developed; metepisterna longer, at least one and one-third times as long as wide; eyes moderately large ··3

3. Dark reddish brown to reddish black; elytra with scutellary striole shorter than usual; penultimate segment of maxillary palpi shorter, one-half as long as apical segment; metepisterna a little shorter, L/W=1.32–1.43 ·········*T.* (*P.*) *nanus* HABU
   Distribution—Japan: Honshu; Kyushu.

— Black; elytra with moderately long scutellary striole; penultimate segment of maxillary palpi two-thirds as long as apical segment; metepisterna longer, L/W= more than 1.50···4

4. Pronotum narrower, head wider (WP/WH=1.22, WP/LP=1.37–1.38); pronotum with basal punctate area not interrupted at middle, basal angles obscurely protrudent laterally at apex; hind tarsi with segment 5 longer, one and one-seventh to -fourth times as long as segment 1 ···*T.* (*P.*) *uenoi* HABU
   Distribution—Japan: Honshu (Mt. Kasuga, Nara Pref.).

— Pronotum wider, head narrower (WP/WH=1.44, WP/LP=1.41); pronotum with basal punctate area widely interrupted at middle, basal angles not at all protrudent but somewhat dull at apex; hind tarsi with segment 5 shorter, only a little longer than segment 1 ··*T.* (*P.*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov.
   Distribution—Japan: Ryukyus (Ishigaki Is.).

Subtribe SUGIMOTOINA nov. (Harpalini)

Type-genus : *Sugimotoa* nov.

Characteristics. Head (Figs. 5, 6) with two supraorbital setae on either side, setae shorter than usual ; frontal furrows curved inward at posterior part forming carina outside ; frontal impressions extending posterolaterally ; clypeus and labrum symmetric ; penultimate segment of labial palpi (Fig. 10) bisetose on inner side ; suture between mentum and submentum (Fig. 10) complete ; submentum with two setae on either side. Elytra with complete basal border ; scutellary striole absent ; interval 3 (Fig. 7) with three dorsal pores (seta of dorsal pores a little longer than seta of other secondary pores), first pore adjoining stria 3, second and third pores adjoining stria 2 ; marginal series widely interrupted at middle, 6+7. Segments 1 to 4 of fore (Fig. 15) and mid tarsi of ♂ well dilated, ventral adhessive hairs indistinct or absent. Left paramere (Fig. 14) unusually long, reaching subapical area of aedeagus.

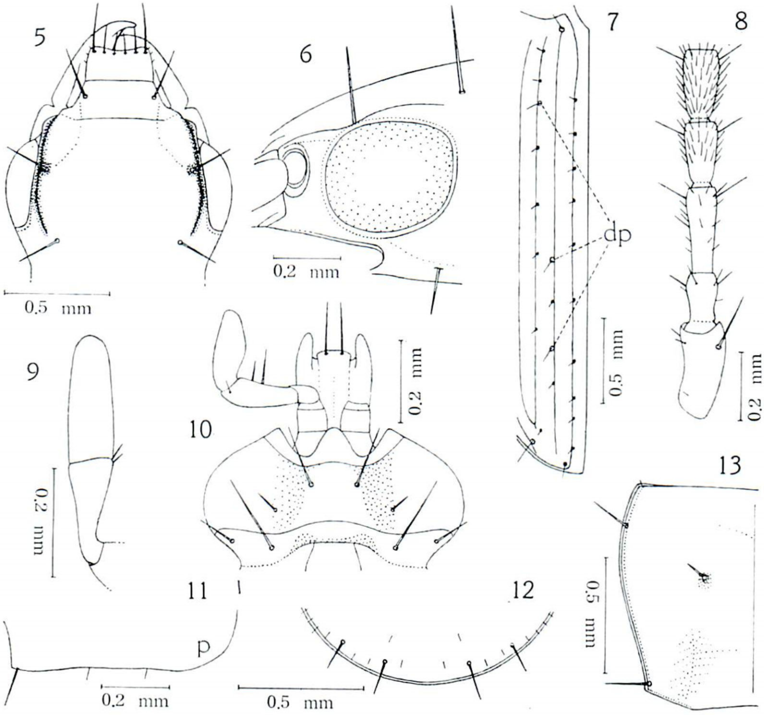
Remarks. I have been unable to settle the position of the genus *Sugimotoa* nov. The rather flat body, the relatively wide head with inwardly curved frontal lateral furrows, the elongate, almost parallel elytra and the shorter legs remind of *Hexagonia* of the Hexagoniini, but the maxillae have not a moovable hook at the apex and the head is not pedunculate. According to some keys to tribes, such as ANDREWES (1935), JEANNEL (1948) and BALL (1960), it falls into the Platynini. LINDROTH (1956) divided this tribe into the four subtribes, Sphodri, Pristosiae, Synuchi and Agoni (=Platyni). Judging from the form of the right paramere of the male genitalia of *Sugimotoa parallela* sp. nov., it seems to belong his Synuchi, but it has not any similarity to the three genera included, viz. *Platyderus*, *Parabroscus* and *Synuchus*.

In this paper I hesitatingly place it in the Harpalini inasmuch as there is some slight affinity between *Sugimotoa* and the Stenolophina in the form of the ligula, legs and the state of the elytral marginal series. The number of the supraorbital setae are sometimes diminished from two pairs to one pair in some tribes, such as the Amarini and Platynini—rarely all the supraorbital setae are absent in the Platynini —but I am not aware that there is any species with two pairs of the setae in the Harpalini.

Sugimotoa gen. nov.

Type-species : *Sugimotoa parallela* sp. nov. from Japan.

Description. Body narrow, rather flat, almost glabrous. Head (Fig. 5) relatively large ; tempora rather developed, gently oblique ; eyes glabrous, fairly large, but narrow in dorsal view, wider than high in lateral view (Fig. 6) ; antennae (Fig. 8) somewhat stout, rather short, densely pubescent from segment 4, segments 1 and 2 with a few short hairs, segment 2 with a few short verticillate setae at apex, segment 3 sparsely pubescent or setose ; labrum shallowly emarginate at apex ; mandibles not pubescent in scrobe; palpi (Figs. 9, 10) stout, almost glabrous, apical segment not acuminate at apex, somewhat tumid in labial palpi; mentum (Fig. 10) with one additional seta on either side behind level of ordinary setae, tooth large and wide, well rounded at apex; paraglossae (Fig. 10) separated from ligula by rather shallow notch, fairly extening beyond ligula. Pronotum (Fig. 13) rather rectangular; basal angles distinct; lateral margins bisetose on either side; disk with one shorter but distinct seta before middle midway between lateral margin and median line on either side; median line and basal foveae not deep. Wings developed. Elytra relatively long, almost parallel; shoulder glabrous; striae 3 and 4 and striae 6 and 7 united at apex respectively, stria 5 curved before apex, almost reaching interval 3 at apex; basal pore present; intervals 1, 3



Figs. 5–13. *Sugimotoa parallela* gen. et sp. nov., ♂.
5. Head. 6. Head in lateral view. 7. Inner part of left elytron. dp: dorsal pores. 8. Segments 1 to 5 of left antenna. 9. Left maxillary palpus. 10. Submentum, mentum, labial palpus and ligula with paraglossae. 11. Prosternum in lateral view. p: prosternal process. 12. Sternite 6. 13. Pronotum.

(Fig. 7), 5, 7 and 8 with series of several pores, interval 9 with about three small setiferous pores between anterior and posterior groups of marginal series; posterior group of marginal series not well separated into groups.

Legs short and stout; hind femora trisetose along hind margin; tibial spurs smooth; tarsi not pubescent on dorsal side, not sulcate at lateral areas, mid tarsi without adhessive hairs on ventral side in ♂, fore (Fig. 15) and mid tarsi of ♂ with segments 2 and 3 fully wider than long, segment 4 deeply, widely emarginate at apex forming two distinct lobes; hind tarsi relatively wide; tarsal segment 5 fully stout, with five setae on dorsal side (two on each lateral margin, one before apex at middle), glabrous on ventral side. Underside of head with one seta (Fig. 6) on either side on level of hind margin of eyes; prosternum (Fig. 11) with one pair of setae at apical margin and a few short hairs, prosternal process glabrous, wide and not carinate behind; metepisterna fully long, narrowed behind; sternites with very sparse pubescence, sternite 2 with glabrous small fovea between hind coxae.

Range. Asia (Japan).

Sugimotoa parallela sp. nov.

"Sugimoto-gomokumushi"

Description. Length 4.6–5.0 mm. Width 1.5–1.6 mm.

Dark reddish brown or brownish black, shiny, mandibles dark reddish brown, labrum, palpi, antennae, tibiae and tarsi light reddish brown, femora brownish yellow, scutellum, base of elytra and elytral interval 1 at basal half reddish brown, elytra with small vague reddish patch at humeral area on intervals 7 and 8; ventral side reddish brown, somewhat dark.

Head (Figs. 5, 6) somewhat convex, with scattered minute punctures; microsculpture distinct (less distinct at central area), isodiametric; neck-constriction very shallow on dorsal side; tempora one-third to more than two-fifths as long as eyes; eyes gently or fairly convex (WH/WF=1.39, 1.40, 1.46, in three ♂♂), genuine margin finely carinate at hind-ventral area, genuine ventral margin a little separated from buccal fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins somewhat distinct; posterior supraorbital setae well distant from eyes, on level of hind margin of eyes, interspace four-fifths to five-sixths as wide as interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal latera lfurrows terminating a little before level of posterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions very shallow; fronto-clypeal suture moderately impressed; antennae a little extending beyond shoulder, segment 4 (Fig. 8) relatively short, five-sevenths as long as segment 3, four-fifths as long as segment 5; mentum relatively shallowly emarginate, two longer setae rather widely distant from each other, tooth reaching level of apex of epilobes.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) gently convex, foveolate on disk at central setae, widest at one-third to two-fifths, at most one and one-tenth times as wide as head, one and one-fourth times as wide as long (in three ♂♂ WP/WH=1.06, 1.10, 1.09, WP/LP=1.26, 1.25, 1.24, WP/WBP=1.25, 1.25, 1.22, WBP/WAP=0.99, 0.97, 0.99 respectively), base fairly narrower than base of elytra; surface somewhat rugose in and near basal foveae, with or without fine scattered punctures at rugose areas; microsculpture isodiametric, faint, but rather distinct at basal area; apex almost even or slightly emarginate, finely bordered near apical angles; apical angles hardly or a little protrudent, distinct, a little more than 90°, somewhat dull at apex, with one very short and fine seta; base shallowly emarginate at median area, straightly, well oblique and obscurely bordered at lateral areas; basal angles obtusely angulate, somewhat protrudent laterally as small faint tooth; lateral margins finely bordered, almost evenly, gently contracted anteriorly and posteriorly, faintly sinuate before basal angles; lateral furrows fully narrow; anterior setae at one-fifth to -sixth, posterior setae a little before basal angles; median line fine, reaching neither extremity; anterior transverse impression very shallow, posterior impression shallow; basal foveae rather shallow; outside areas of basal foveae slightly convex.

Elytra gently convex, widest behind middle, a little less than one and two-fifths times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.38, 1.38, 1.39, in three ♂♂), one and four-fifths to one and five-sixths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather distinct, isodiametric; base fairly depressed opposite interval 4; basal border well sinuate and depressed opposite interval 4, thence fairly oblique outward, rounding at shoulder; shoulder a little protrudent forward; lateral margin straightly, slightly dilated towards greatest width; apical sinuation faint; apex somewhat rounded; striae deep, not punctate; intervals convex, secondary pores ten to twelve on intervals 1, 3 and 5, most pores adjoining striae 1, 3 and 5 respectively, less numerous and adjoining stria 6 (instead of 7) on interval 7, more numerous on interval 8, three dorsal pores of interval 3 at one-fifth, at or behind middle and at five-sevenths to three-fourths.

Fore tibiae rounded at outer side opposite inner sinuation, outer margin with one spine at outer apical angle and one spine behind it a little beneath outer margin; fore tarsi of ♂ with segment 3 very transverse, three times as wide as long; hind tarsi three-fifths as long as head width (proportion 0.60, 0.64, 0.65 in three ♂♂), segment 1 as long as to slightly longer than segments 2 and 3 together, segment 5 a little shorter than to as long as segment 1.

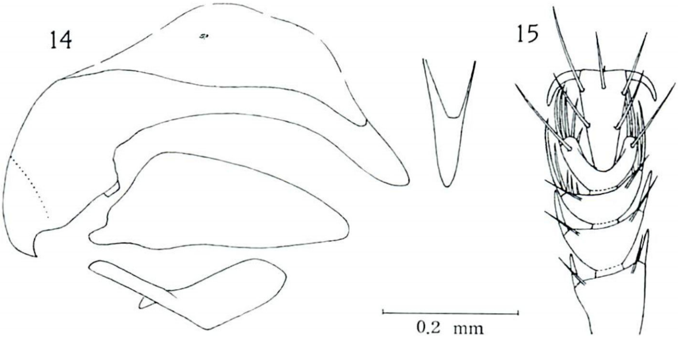
Ventral side with some punctures on metasternum and median area of sternites 2 to 6; metepisterna twice as long as wide (L/W=1.97, 2.04, in two ♂♂), front border abbreviate at outer front area, outer side faintly sulcate; sternite 6 of ♂ (Fig. 12) rounded at apex, bisetose on either side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 14) rather stout, well curved, a little twisted to left side at subapical area, apical part somewhat compressed, so wider in lateral view than in dorsal view; basal bulb relatively small, fairly sinuate on either ventral margin; apical lamella more than twice as long as wide, weakly rounded-contracted towards apex, apex narrowly rounded; left paramere less than three times as long as wide, widest at basal one-third, gently contracted towards apex, apex narrowly rounded, right paramere fully shorter than left paramere, fairly bent near middle.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VI. 29, 1973, Ishigaki Is. Paratypes: 1♂, VI. 29, 1973, 1♂ (somewhat teneral), VII. 5, 1973, Ishigaki Is.

Remarks. The aedeagus contains a small copulatory piece near the middle as indicated in Fig. 14.



Figs. 14, 15. *Sugimotoa parallela* gen. et sp. nov., ♂. 14. Genitalia. 15. Left fore tarsus.

Badister (*Baudia*) *ishigakiensis* sp. nov.

"Ishigaki-katakiba-gomimushi"

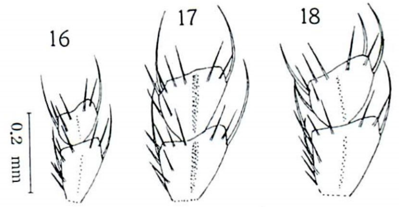
Description. Length 4.6 mm. Width 2.0 mm.

Head black, pronotum and elytra brownish black, head and marginal areas of pronotum somewhat mat, central area of pronotum and elytra shiny, iridescent; clypeus and labrum brownish yellow, right mandible reddish brown, dark in part, left mandible dark reddish brown, palpi light brown, yellowish in part, antennal segment 1 brown, yellowish at basal area, segments 2 to 8 dark brown, becoming less dark from segments 6 to 8, segments 9 to 11 brownish yellow, lateral margins of pronotum light yellowish brown, lateral to apical margin of elytra and legs brownish yellow; ventral side dark reddish brown, hypomera and epipleurae yellowish.

Head rather convex behind mid-eye level, almost flat before mid-eye level, impunctate, depression behind fronto-clypeal suture shallower than in *peltatus* and *nigriceps*; isodiametric microsculpture very distinct; eyes moderately large and convex (WH/WF=1.71 in one ♂), genuine ventral margin a little separated from buccal fissures; antennae reaching basal one-fourth of elytra, segment 1 with a few very short hairs; apical segment of maxillary palpi hardly truncate at apex.

Pronotum gently convex, widest at two-sevenths, one and one-fourth times as wide as head, one and three-sevenths times as wide as long (WP/WH=1.26, WP/LP=1.44, WP/WBP=1.22, in one ♂); surface not punctate, rugose at basal area; microsculpture faint, meshes transverse at central area, fully distinct, isodiametric at apical, basal and lateral areas; apex shallowly emarginate, border complete; apical angles slightly protrudent, rounded; base even and obscurely bordered at median area, fairly oblique (less oblique than in *peltatus*), somewhat rounded near basal angles and rather distinctly bordered at lateral areas; basal angles widely obtuse, dull; lateral margins faintly bordered, well rounded anteriorly, fairly contracted posteriorly, shallowly sinuate before basal angles; anterior marginal setae at one-fourth, posterior setae in basal angles; median line becoming somewhat deep and wide at posterior half, reaching apical border and base; anterior and posterior transverse impressions shallow; basal foveae rather deep.

Wings developed. Elytra rather flat, ovate, widest a little behind middle, a little less than one and three-fifths times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP=1.58), one and three-sevenths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture not well visible; basal border fairly oblique outward, forming obtuse angle at shoulder; shoulder less protrudent forward than in *peltatus*; lateral margin slightly roundly, fairly dilated towards middle; apical sinuation absent, margin even up to sutural angle; sutural angle somewhat



Figs. 16–18. Segments 1 and 2 of left fore tarsus in *Badister* (*Baudia*) spp., ♂. 16. *B. ishigakiensis* sp. nov. 17. *B. peltatus* (PANZER) from Germany. 18. *B. nigriceps* MORAWITZ.

rounded; striae moderately impressed, not punctate; scutellary striole long, free at apex on right elytron, reaching stria 1 on left elytron; intervals slightly convex, interval 3 with two pores a little behind one-third and at five-sevenths, both pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series composed of fifteen pores.

Ventral side not punctate; sternite 6 of ♂ with one seta on either side.

Fore tarsi of ♂ (Fig. 16) less dilated than in *peltatus* and *nigriceps*, segment 1 one and four-sevenths times as long (measured at inner side) as wide, one and four-sevenths times as long as segment 2, segment 2 as wide as long.

Aedeagus (Fig. 19) weakly curved, slightly reflexed at apical part, apex with distinct hook on ventral side, rounded in dorsal or ventral view, laterodorsal stripes not reaching apex of aedeagus.

19

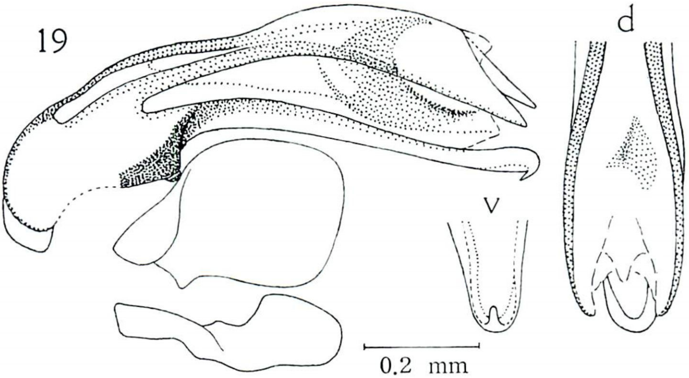


Fig. 19. Male genitalia of *Badister* (*Baudia*) *ishigakiensis* sp. nov. d: dorsal view. v: ventral view.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus.

Type-specimen. Holotype: ♂, VII. 5, 1973, Ishigaki Is.

Remarks. It is similar in its colouration to European *B.* (*Baudia*) *peltatus* (PANZER), but the pronotum is wider (WP/LP=1.35 in one ♂ of *peltatus* examined), the elytra are shorter (a little more than one and three-fifths times as long as wide in *peltatus*), the fore tarsi of the male is narrower (the first segment is one and one-ninth times as long as wide, one and one-third times as long as the second segment which is one and one-sixth times as wide as long in *peltatus* (Fig. 17)) and the aedeagus is narrower in dorsal view, not emarginate at the apex. The copulatory piece in the new species is almost similar to that of *B. peltatus*, but it is not projecting beyond the membranous apical part of the aedeagus. Besides the colouration *B. ishigakiensis* is distinctly different from Japanese *B.* (*Baudia*) *nigriceps* MORAWITZ in the structure of the aedeagus.

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Explanation of Plates 7-9.

Plate 7. *Sugimotoa parallela* sp. nov., ♂.
Plate 8. 1. *Dyschirius maculipennis* sp. nov.
2. *Lymnastis* (*Lymnastis*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov., ♀.
Plate 9. 1. *Trichotichnus* (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *sugimotoi* sp. nov., ♂.
2. *Badister* (*Baudia*) *ishigakiensis* sp. nov., ♂.

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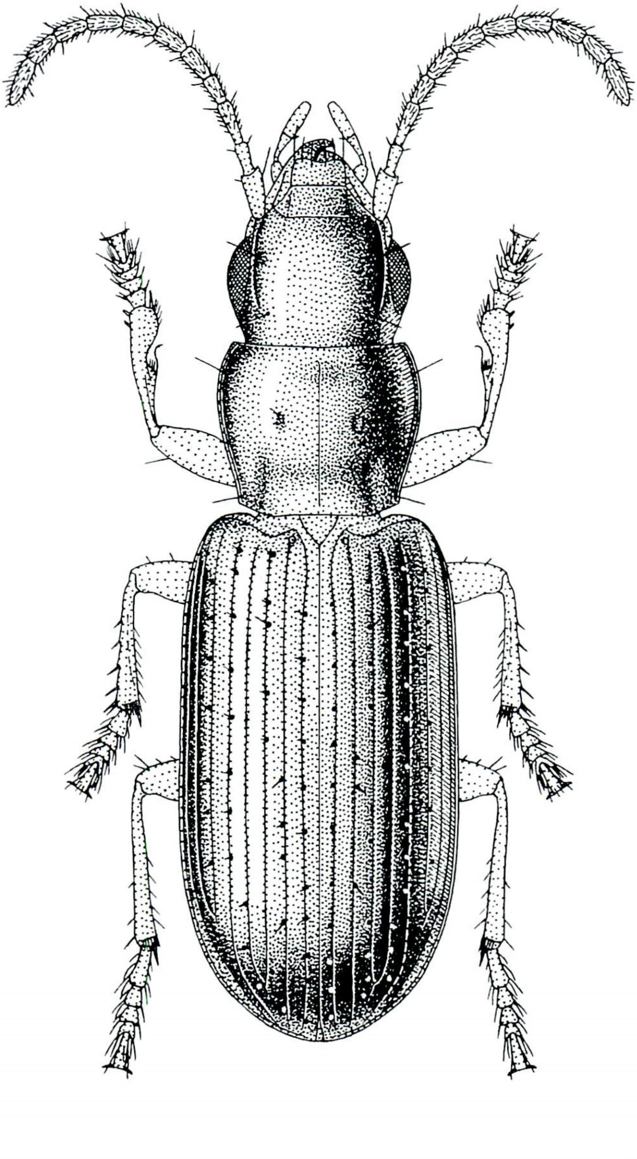

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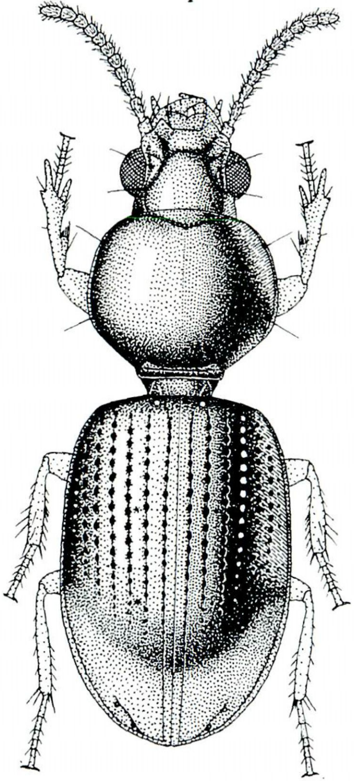

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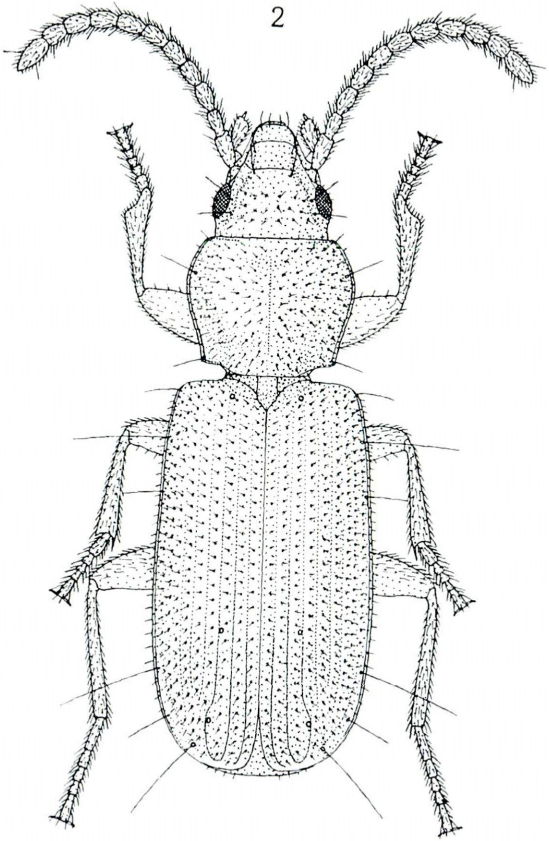

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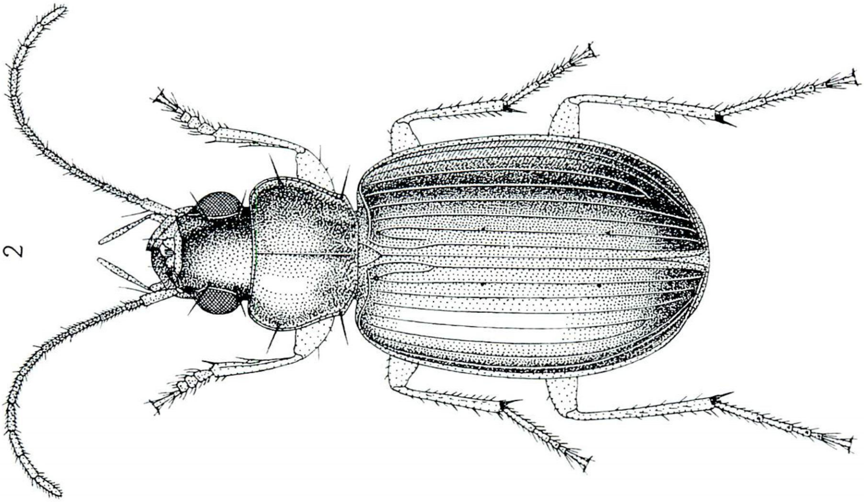

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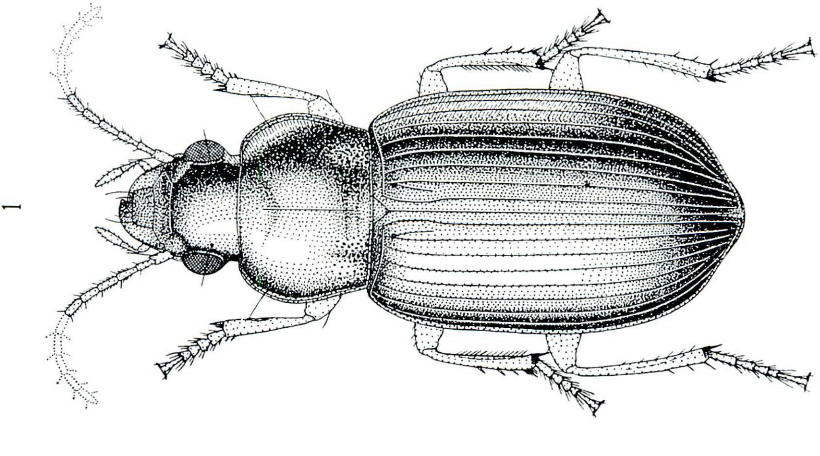

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Description of a New Species of the Genus *Aphodius* (*Volinus*) LATREILLE from Amami-Ôshima Island

By KIMIO MASUMOTO

Through the courtesy of Mr. HISASHI OHISHI in Kyoto, a species captured in Amami-Ôshima Island was offered to the author for examination. Later, thanks to Mr. MIYAKE, the author had the opportunity to examine the same species captured by Mr. NORITAKA BAN. It is identified as a new species previously unknown to science, therefore the description is herewith given below.

The author wishes to express his cordial thanks to Messrs. HISASHI OHISHI and NORITAKA BAN for their kindness in offering such interesting material; and also to Mr. SIZUMU NOMURA, Dr. TAKEHIKO NAKANE and Mr. YOSHIKAZU MIYAKE for their many valuable suggestions; and to Miss EVELYN LEUNG for her kind help and assistance.

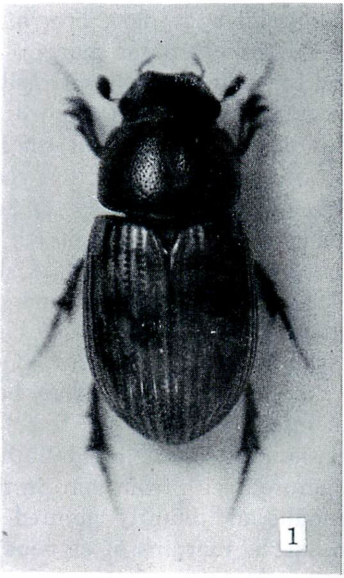
Aphodius (*Volinus*) *ohishii* sp. nov.

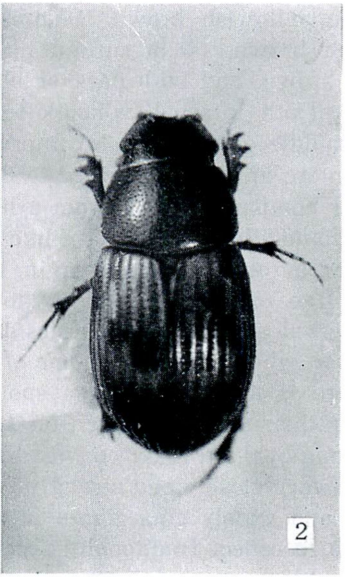
Blackish brown, with margin of head, front angles of pronotum, abdomen, and legs all reddish brown; mouth organs and funicles of antennae yellowish brown. Scutellum reddish or dark brown. Elytra yellowish brown, 1st or sutural interval (except outer margin) reddish or dark brown, and with dark or blackish oblong patches as follows; 1) at base of 5th interval, which often extends to 4th, 2) and 3) a little before middle of 2nd and 3rd interval, respectively, 4) on 4th interval, a little more anterior compared to 3), 5) on 5th interval, it is somewhat posterior compared to 4). From a little posterior of middle of 2nd, continuing to middle of 6th, a wave-like patch. From anterior of 7th interval extending across to lateral margin, there is a fairly large blackish patch, which often extends posteriorly to almost middle of 9th and often of 10th interval as well. Sometimes blackish patches may combine with each other, while sometimes some of them may be evanescent. Occasionally there is a faint blackish spot on 2nd stria near base but more posterior than the basal patch on 4th interval.

Oblong-oval, strongly convex and shining above. Head slightly convex, and very closely and strongly punctured, with front margin truncate, slightly and widely emarginate in middle, and bluntly pointed on both sides which reflect fractionally above, lateral margins of clypeus oblique

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 85–87, Aug., 1975〕

and widely rounded, cheeks are slightly pointed and produced laterally beyond eyes. Frontal suture fine and armed with three obsolete gibbous elevations transversely in a row. It continues to elevation between gena and clypeus. Frons widely and rather slightly convex towards front, anterior part of clypeus rather abruptly declined in front. Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as broad as long, becoming moderately narrower anteriorly, rather strongly convex and closely and strongly punctured in middle, densely and coarsely punctured at sides, fine punctures sparingly scattered among strong ones which are somewhat ocellated. Sides feebly arcuate, front angles narrowly and hind ones widely rounded when seen from above, basal margin on both sides of middle slightly sinuate, margined by a fine but distinct furrow (not by a punctate-groove). Scutellum triangular, smooth and flat, bearing punctures only at base. Elytra strongly convex above, about twice as long as wide, widened from base to slightly beyond middle, then rounded and narrowed to apex, and finely punctuate-striate, strial punctures rather strong and notching intervals. Intervals slightly convex on disc, rather strongly convex on apical part and at sides, surface very smooth with only very minute and sparse punctures and bearing weak reticulate microsculpture. Humeral tooth very small but discernible.





1. *Aphodius* (*Volinus*) *ohishii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.
2. ditto, allotype, ♀.

Metasternum smooth, with minute punctures, broadly flattened in middle, with a median longitudinal furrow. Anterior part of both sides densely and coarsely punctured, with short hairs. Abdomen rather shagreened and subopaque, with short hairs sparsely. Fore tibia bearing three sharp outer teeth, median of which is slightly nearer to apical than to basal, and its terminal spur slightly out-curved and bent downwards to apex. First joint of hind tarsi about as long as three followings together and distinctly longer than upper terminal spur of hind tibia.

Body length: ca. 5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Yuwandake, Amami-Ôshima Is., Ryukyu, Japan, 15-X-1974, H. OHISHI leg.; allotype: ♀, ditto, 4-V-1975, N. BAN leg.; paratypes: 1♀, ditto, 15-X-1974, H. OHISHI leg., 1♂, 3♀♀, ditto, 6-V-1975, N. BAN leg.

The present species closely resembles *Aphodius nigrotessellatus* (MOTSCHULSKY), but it differs from the latter in the following points: 1) the body is more strongly convex above and more widened; 2) the punctures on the head and the pronotum, and the strial-punctures on the elytra are much stronger; 3) the intervals are smooth and more convex; 4) arrangement of patches is different; 5) the scutellum is flat and smooth, and with punctures only at the base; 6) both sides of the elytra are not dark.

This new species was obtained from excrements of wild rabbits (*Pentalagus furnessi* STONE).

第26回（昭和49年度）大会記録

第26回大会を昭和49年12月15日正午から大阪市東住吉区長居公園の大阪市立自然史博物館において開催した．

河野幹事の開会の辞にはじまり，大倉幹事から会務報告が行われた後，本年は“南方の昆虫を語る”座談会を開催した．座談会の司会者に林幹事があたり，話題を引きだすために南方の熱帯降雨林の概要について説明があった後，佐藤正孝氏（タイ・ビルマ・マレーシア・フィリッピン），中川真次氏（マレーシア），井上貞信氏（ベトナム・コンゴ），阪口浩平氏（ペルー），大倉（サイパン・トラック・ニューブリテン島）からそれぞれ各地における昆虫について話があった．最後に水沼哲郎氏（マレーシア・ボルネオ・フィリッピン）からカラースライドによる話があり，盛会裡に午後4時すぎ終了した．

当日の出席者（敬称略）はつぎのとおり．藤田国雄・畑山武一郎・林　匡夫・林　靖彦・東村昌典・平松広吉・平田信夫・細木正男・穂積俊文・伊賀正汎・生谷義一・今坂正一・井上貞信・石田　裕・梶　勇・河野　洋・黒澤良彦・正木　清・的場　績・宮武睦夫・水野弘造・水沼哲郎・森　和夫・中川真次・中川俊夫・奈良　一・小田覚造・大倉正文・阪口浩平・佐藤正孝・澤田高平・杉野広一・鈴木規子・高橋隆信・田村　保・巽　和政・寺村周太郎．

（大　倉）